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ABSTRACT OF IMPORTANT ORDERS.

G. O. 41, H. Q. A., June 25, 1878.

The following extracts of an Act of Congress are published for the information and government of all concerned:
An Act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879.
UNDER THE WAR DEPARTMENT.
[We condense this order, merely showing the amount appropriated for each object, omitting details.—Ed. JOURNAL.]
SIGNAL SERVICE, \$350,000.
"And the enlisted force of the Signal Corps shall consist of 120 sergeants, 30 corporals, and 270 privates, who shall receive the pay of engineer soldiers of similar grades; and two sergeants may, in each year, be appointed to be 2d lieutenants; Provided, Signal Service men shall not receive extra pay unless specially directed by the Secretary of War."
For the construction and continuing the construction, maintenance, and use of military telegraph lines on the Indian and Mexican frontiers, for the connection of military posts and stations, and for the better protection of immigration and the frontier settlements from depredations, especially in the State of Texas and the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona and the Indian Territory, under the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1875, \$40,000.
For constructing, under the direction of the Secretary of War, a military telegraph line from Bismarck to Fort Ellis, via the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers, connecting Fort Buford, Fort Keogh, and Fort Custer, and from Fort Sully to Fort Keogh, via Deadwood, \$50,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary. And the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to pay the expenses of operating and keeping the said telegraph line in repair out of moneys appropriated and to be appropriated for the maintenance of the Army: Provided, however, That private despatches of lawful nature may be transmitted over said line whenever the same is not needed for public use, at reasonable rates, not to exceed the usual rates charged by private telegraph companies, the proceeds thereof to be accounted for and paid into the Treasury of the United States; and the said telegraph line shall be maintained and operated under such proper regulations as the Secretary of War may direct for the benefit of the public service. For constructing, under the direction of the Secretary of War, a military wagon road from Ojo Caliente to Fort Wingate, N. M., and from an eligible point on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad to Parrott City, Colo., \$5,000.
ARMORIES AND ARSENALS, \$280,672.35.
For care and protection of the Confederate cemetery on Johnson's Island, Ohio, \$1,500; to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War: Provided, That before any expenditure is made, the title to the land upon which the cemetery is located shall be transferred to the United States.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS IN AND AROUND WASHINGTON AND THE EXECUTIVE MANSION, \$60,500.

Building for State, War, and Navy Departments (east wing): To complete the east wing and its approaches, to be expended for plastering and stucco, glazing, painting, carpenter and joiner work, tiling floors, mantels and grates, elevators, balusters for winding stairways, iron fence, lamp posts and lanterns for the approaches, office rent, and contingencies, north wing, to be expended for cut-stone, excavations, and foundations, \$250,000.
That the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the statue of General George H. Thomas, made by the act of July 31, 1876, amounting to \$2,465 15, be, and the same is hereby reappropriated, and made available to finish the pedestal and statue.

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS.

One hundredth meridian: For continuing, in field and office, the geographical survey of the territory of the United States west of the one hundredth meridian, the supply branches of the War Department aiding as heretofore; for the preparation, engraving, and printing of the maps and other illustrations, and the purchase of locations for connecting stations, \$50,000; to be immediately available.

Survey of Northern and Northwestern Lakes and Mississippi River: \$99,000.
Collection and payment of bounty, prize money, and other claims of colored soldiers and sailors: For salaries of agents and clerks; rent of office, fuel, light stationery, and similar necessities; office furniture and repairs; mileage and transportation of officers and agents, telegraphing and postage, \$16,000; to be disbursed under the direction of the Adjutant-General, for the purpose of closing up and turning over the affairs of said bureau as provided for in the act approved Dec. 15, 1877.
Expenses of military convicts: For payment of costs and charges of State penitentiaries for the care, clothing, maintenance, and medical attendance of United States military convicts confined in them, \$5,000.
For publication of official records of the war of the Rebellion, both of the Union and Confederate armies, and for purchasing records of the late Confederate States of America, and for office rent not exceeding \$500, \$40,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary.
Refunding to States expenses incurred in raising volunteers: \$112,264 01.
Support and improvement of the Leavenworth military prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.: \$66,469.
United States Artillery School at Fortress Monroe, Va.: To provide for text-books, drawing materials, models, and material necessary in the science of engineering and of artillery, stationery and miscellaneous necessities for the use of the school, \$3,925.
For repairs and erection of barracks at Fortress Monroe, Va., \$25,000.
Artificial limbs: For furnishing artificial limbs and appliances, or commutation therefor, and transportation, \$105,000; \$5,000 of which may be used for the service of the current fiscal year. For disinterment and removing to national military cemeteries the remains of officers of the Army who fell in battle, or died on the frontier, and whose remains have not been removed to the States, \$5,000.
Appliances for disabled soldiers: For providing surgical appliances for persons disabled in the military or naval service of the United States not otherwise provided for, \$3,000.
Support of transient paupers: For care, support, and medical treatment of transient paupers, medical and surgical patients, in the city of Washington, under a contract to be made with such institution as the Surgeon-General of the Army may select, \$15,000.
Support of National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers: Current expenses, including repairs: For the Central Branch, for the Eastern Branch, for the Northwestern Branch, for the Southern Branch, and for hospital and other necessary construction purposes, for clothing of extra cases and underclothing, for out-door relief and incidental expenses, \$89,000: Provided, That all purchases of supplies exceeding the sum of \$1,000 at any one time shall be made upon public tender after due advertisement: And further, That Colonel Leonard A. Harris, of Ohio, General Richard Coulter, of Pennsylvania, and Colonel John A. Martin, of Kansas, be, and they are hereby, appointed managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, to fill vacancies occasioned by the expiration of the terms of office on the 31st day of April, anno Domini 1879, of Lewis H. Cunkel, of Ohio, General James S. Nogley, of Pennsylvania, and General John S. Cavender, of Missouri.
That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to cause the machine built for testing iron and steel to be set up and applied to the testing of iron and steel for all persons who may desire to use it, upon the payment of a suitable fee for each test; the table of fees to be approved by the Secretary of War, and to be so adjusted from time to time as to defray the actual cost of the test as near as may be; and in order to make the final payment on contract for the construction of this machine, the sum of \$6,209.48, of the unexpended balance now remaining on the books of the Treasury of the appropriation for this purpose is hereby reappropriated and made available therefor.
The requisite amount is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay all money that may become due and owing to James B. Eads and his associates, or that may become payable to said Eads, his assigns, or legal representatives, in accordance with the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1875, and the act amendatory thereof, prior to the 1st day of February, 1879.
To Henry C. Lovell, or his assigns, for balance due on account of Army transportation in 1873, the claim for which has been duly audited and allowed by the Treasury Department, \$407.47.
For payment to Jacob Christian for quartermaster stores and services furnished in 1863, as allowed by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department, \$67 50.
To pay James M. Vance the amount found due him by the accounting officers of the Treasury for the value of a horse lost while in the service of the United States, \$105.
To aid in the construction and completion of a free wagon bridge at or near Fort Snelling, \$85,000.
To the Richmond and Danville Railroad, \$9,617.71, reappropriated.
Approved June 20, 1878.

G. O. 44, H. Q. A., July 1, 1878.

The following Act of Congress is published for the information and government of all concerned:
An Act granting a site for a dry dock in the city of Baltimore upon certain conditions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to convey to the Baltimore Dry Dock Company of Baltimore City, a body corporate created under the laws of the State of Maryland, for the consideration hereinafter described, so much of the land belonging to the United States, in said city, known as the Fort McHenry tract, as lies between the northwestern boundary line of the said tract, and a line parallel thereto and distant 450 feet therefrom, and between a line 250 feet from the northern side of Fort avenue (a street or avenue of said city, extended), and parallel thereto, and the northwest branch of the Patapsco River.

Sec. 2. That in consideration of the said conveyance, and as the condition upon which the same is made, the said dry dock company shall be required to construct, upon the land conveyed as aforesaid, within two years from the date of the conveyance, an efficient "Simpson's improved dry dock," 450 feet in length, and to accord to the United States the right to the use forever of the said dry dock, at any time, for the prompt examination and repair of vessels belonging to the United States, free from charge for docking; and if at any time said property hereby conveyed shall be diverted to any other use than that herein named, or if

the said dry dock shall be at any time unfit for use for a period of six months, or more, the property hereby conveyed with all its privileges and appurtenances shall revert to, and become the absolute property of the United States.
Approved June 19, 1878.

G. O. 45, H. Q. A., July 2, 1878.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following order is published to the Army:

Public property which has been condemned by an inspector, or the issue price of which has been reduced by a Board of Survey, will not be purchased by the officer responsible therefor at the time when it was condemned or the price was reduced, nor by any officer who bore any part in such condemnation or reduction.

G. O. 46, H. Q. A., July 3, 1878.

The recommendations of the Academic Board, under Par. 9 of the Regulations of the U. S. Military Academy, that Keetel's Analytical and Practical French Grammar be substituted for Bocher's Otto's French Grammar as a text-book in the Department of the French language, and that Whitney's Essentials of English Grammar be used as a text-book in the instructions in English studies at the Military Academy, have been approved by the Secretary of War.

G. O. 47, H. Q. A., July 5, 1878.

The following regulations respecting Superintendents of National Cemeteries, in addition to those published in G. O. 37, April 18, 1877, from this office, are, by direction of the Secretary of War, promulgated for the information and guidance of all concerned:

I. Except under special authority from the War Department, no leave of absence for a longer period than ten days will be granted Superintendents of National Cemeteries during the growing season (from April to September, inclusive).
II. A candidate selected for appointment as Superintendent of a National Cemetery, and assigned to duty as an Assistant Superintendent, will not be placed in charge of a National Cemetery, temporarily or otherwise, during the probationary term of six months prescribed in G. O. 37, of 1877.

G. O. 48, H. Q. A., July 6, 1878.

The following Joint Resolutions and Acts of Congress are published for the information and government of all concerned:

I. JOINT RESOLUTION granting the use of artillery, tents, and so forth, at the soldier's re-union, to be held at Centreville, Iowa. Approved June 14, 1878.

II. AN ACT for the relief of Henry Plowman. Approved June 15, 1878.

III. JOINT RESOLUTION authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the city of Winterset, Madison County, Iowa, four cannon and carriages for the soldiers' monument in said city. Approved June 17, 1878.

IV. JOINT RESOLUTION authorizing the Secretary of War to turn over to the Governor of North Carolina such tents, poles, and pins as he may require for the use of the militia and volunteer organizations of the State at their summer and fall encampment. Approved June 17, 1878.

V. AN ACT for the relief of John Eaton. Approved June 18, 1878.

VI. AN ACT for the relief of Alexander Anderson, late 1st lieutenant 14th New York Volunteer Cavalry. Approved June 18, 1878.

VII. AN ACT for the relief of Carl Jussen. Approved June 18, 1878.

VIII. AN ACT for the relief of William W. Speirs, late Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army. Approved June 18, 1878.

IX. AN ACT for the relief of Amos B. Ferguson. Approved June 18, 1878.

X. JOINT RESOLUTION authorizing the Secretary of War to turn over to the Governor of Alabama, such tents, poles, and pins as he may require for the use of the volunteers of the State at their summer encampment. Approved June 18, 1878.

XI. JOINT RESOLUTION authorizing the payment of the accounts of Lieut. James T. Leavy, an insane officer. Approved June 18, 1878.

XII. AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the repair, preservation, and completion of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes," approved March 3, anno Domini 1875. Approved June 19, 1878.

XIII. AN ACT for the relief of Robert C. Walker. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to restore Robert C. Walker, late Paymaster U. S. Army, to the Army Register, for the purpose of being placed on the retired list.
Approved June 19, 1878.

XIV. AN ACT granting condemned bronze cannon to the soldiers Union of West Virginia. Approved June 20, 1878.

XV. JOINT RESOLUTION authorizing the Secretary of War to turn over to the Governor of West Virginia such tents, poles, and pins as he may require for the use of the militia and volunteer organizations of the State at their summer and fall encampment. Approved June 20, 1878.

G. O. 1, DEPT. OF SOUTH, July 1, 1878.

(Extract.)

Pursuant to the provisions of War Dept. G. O. 83, c. a., the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Dept. of the South, embracing the territorial limits

lately included in the Depts. of the South and Gulf, Headquarters at Newport Bks, Ky.

The following named officers compose the Staff:

PERSONAL.

Captain George B. Russell, 9th Infantry, A. D. C.
1st Lieut. Colon Augur, 2d Cavalry, A. D. C.

DEPARTMENT.

Major O. D. Greene, A. A. G., Adjutant-General.
Captain George B. Russell, 9th Infantry, A. D. C., Act. Inspector General.
Major John G. Chandler, Q. M., Chief Q. M.
Major George Bell, C. of S., Chief C. S.
Lieut.-Col. John Campbell, Surgeon, M. D.
Major Wm. B. Rochester, Paymaster, Chief Paymaster.
1st Lt. Chas. Shaler, Ord. Dept., Chief Ord. Officer.

All existing Orders, General and Special, of the two Departments consolidated, will remain in force unless otherwise hereafter ordered. C. C. AUGUR.
Brigadier-General Commanding.

CIRCULAR, M. D. P. AND D. C., June 25, 1878.

The following extract from an opinion prepared in the office of the J. A. G., as to what officer is to decide under Sec. 3709, Revised Statutes, when a "public exigency" requires immediate delivery of supplies or the performance of services so as to authorize their procurement by open purchase, approved by the Secretary of War June 14, 1878, is published for the information of all concerned:

In the earlier cases determined by the Court of Claims it was held that "the Commanding Officer" was the authority to decide whether the emergency existed. In *Speed v. U. S.*, the Supreme Court held in general terms that this discretion (was discretion?) was vested in "the officer charged with the duty of procuring supplies or services;" and in a late case in the Court of Claims, *Thompson v. U. S.*, 9 Ct. Cl. R., 196, this decision is referred to as specifically holding that the Statute rests the responsibility "in the purchasing officer."

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS

Col. Charles L. Kilburn, Asst. Com. Gen. of Subsistence, will proceed to the following named places on public business, viz: Fort Snelling, Minn.; Fort A. Lincoln, Lower Brule Agency, Fort Randall and Yankton, Dakota, Sioux City, Iowa, and Omaha, Neb. (S. O. 52, July 6, M. D. M.)

Lieut.-Col. H. G. Wright, Corps of Engrs, in addition to his duties as a member Board of Engineers for Fortifications, is assigned to temporary duty in the office of the Chief of Engrs., Washington, D. C. (S. O., July 8, W. D.)

The C. O. Fort McHenry, Md., will direct a lieutenant of his command to proceed to Carlisle Bks, Pa., and relieve Captain John Simpson, A. Q. M., of the command of that post (S. O. 110, June 28, D. E.)

Par. 4, S. O. 85, from these Hdqrs, is amended to read: Capt. Geo. W. Bradley, A. Q. M., will proceed to Winnemucca and Carlin, Nev., to attend to the hiring of horses and transportation for military stores and supplies sent to those points, and to other points along the Central Pacific Railroad, to troops in the field. Capt. Bradley will return to his station at San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 94, June 27, M. D. P.)

Major Ely McClellan, Surgeon; Major James P. Canby, P. D., and Major John B. Keefer, P. D., members G. C. M. Fort Vancouver, Wash. T., June 19 (S. O. 75, June 18, D. C.)

Major George H. Weeks, Q. M., is announced as Chief Quartermaster of the Dept., and Depot and Disbursing Q. M. at Whipple Depot, A. T., and will relieve Capt. W. P. Martin, M. S. K., of the duties of these offices (G. O. 17, June 22, D. A.)

A. A. Surg. D. B. Todd will proceed to Camp Bidwell, Cal., for duty (S. O. 91, June 22, M. D. P.)

A. A. Surgeon John M. Heilmann will proceed to Camp McDermitt, Nev., and report to Capt. John Egan, 4th Artillery, for duty (S. O. 93, June 25, M. D. P.)

A. A. Surg. J. A. Wolf will report to Lieut. G. Barrett for duty with his detachment (S. O. 138, July 2, D. T.)

A. A. Surg. Arthur J. Wolf, now at Fort Brown, Texas, will report to the C. O. District of the Rio Grande for duty (S. O. 138, July 2, D. T.)

A. A. Surgeon E. M. Griffith will report to Captain Marcus P. Miller, 4th Artillery, as medical officer of his command (S. O. 91, June 22, M. D. P.)

A. Surg. J. O. Skinner will report to the C. O. Camp Bowie, A. T., for duty as post surgeon, relieving A. Surg. G. H. Moran, who will report to the C. O. Camp Thomas, A. T., for duty as post surgeon, relieving A. Surg. R. L. Rosson, who will report to the C. O. Fort Yuma, Cal., for duty as post surgeon, relieving A. Surg. W. P. Painter, whose contract will be annulled, to take effect on the date on which he is relieved (S. O. 66, June 10, D. A.)

Major Charles A. Reynolds, Q. M., will at once relieve Capt. Robert Pollock, 21st Infantry, from his duties as Depot Q. M. at Vancouver Depot, W. T. (S. O. 78, June 26, D. C.)

A. Surg. P. Middleton, now on leave of absence, will report to the Comd'g Gen. Dept. of the East for duty (S. O., July 6, W. D.)

A. Surg. Benjamin F. Pope will proceed to Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., for duty as post surgeon, relieving A. Surg. J. J. Cochran, who will proceed to Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island, for duty. A. Surg. L. L. La Garde will proceed to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., for duty (S. O. 116, July 8, D. E.)

A. Surg. F. C. Ainsworth is relieved from duty in Dept. of Arizona, and will report to the Comd'g Gen. Mil. Div. of the Pacific and Dept. of Cal., for duty in the Dept. of Cal. (S. O., July 2, W. D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are announced: Surg. A. K. Smith will report to the Supt. Gen. Recruiting Service for duty at David's Island, N. Y. H. A. Surg. J. P. Kimball is relieved from duty at the

General Recruiting Depot (lately at Fort Columbus), and will report to the Comd'g Gen. Dept. of the East for duty as Attending Surgeon at Governor's Island, N. Y. H. (S. O., July 3, W. D.)

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

A. Surg. M. K. Taylor, extended four months, with permission to go beyond sea (S. O., July 2, W. D.)

Two months—to apply for extension of two months—Major Joseph H. Taylor, A. A. G., Hdqrs. Dept. of the East, Governor's Island, N. Y. H. (S. O. 54, July 8, M. D. A.)

A. A. Surg. John A. Callender, extended ten days (S. O. 78, June 26, D. C.)

Par. 5, S. O. 121, June 5, 1878, from this office, granting leave of absence for six months, on surgeon's certificate, to Captain William Prince, Ord. Dept., is amended to grant him permission to go beyond sea (S. O., July 9, W. D.)

PAYMENT OF TROOPS.

Major William H. Eckels, P. D., will proceed hence to Jackson Bks and Baton Rouge Bks, La.; Mount Vernon Bks, Ala., and Little Rock Bks, Ark., for the purpose of paying the troops thereat for May and June, 1878 (S. O. 82, June 30, D. G.)

The troops in this Dept. will be paid to include the muster of June 30, as follows: At Camps McDowell and Verde, and Fort Whipple, A. T., by Maj. Rodney Smith, P. D.; at Camp Mojave, A. T., and Ft. Yuma, Cal., by Maj. J. H. Nelson, P. D.; at Camps Apache, Bowie, Grant, Thomas, Lowell, and Camp near Old Camp Wallen, A. T., and troops in the field in Southern Arizona, by Major R. H. Towler, P. D. (S. O. 66, June 10, D. A.)

Major J. P. Willard and Major A. S. Towar, P. D., will proceed to pay the troops stationed in the District to June 30, 1878: Major Willard will make payments at Forts Marcy, Union, Craig, Selden, and Bayard, N. M.; Ojo Caliente, N. M.; Fort Bliss, Texas, and to the troops in the field at El Paso and Yuleta, Texas. Major Towar will make payments at Forts Wingate and Stanton, N. M., and troops composing the Ute Expedition in the field under command of Major A. P. Morrow, 9th Cavalry (S. O. 55, June 29, D. N. M.)

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

The following changes in the stations and duties of Hospital Stewards are announced: D. Robertson, from duty at the General Recruiting Depot (lately at Fort Columbus), and will report for duty at Governor's Island; Walter Newburn will report to the Superintendent General Recruiting Service for duty at the General Recruiting Depot at David's Island; Chas. Bolz, from duty in Dept. of the East, and will report to the Supt. Gen. Recruiting Service for duty at David's Island, N. Y. H. (S. O., July 3, W. D.)

THE LINE

1ST CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters, and K. Fort Walla Walla, W. T.; C. Camp McDermitt, Nev.; B. Fort Klamath, Oregon; I. Camp Halleck, Nev.; A. Camp Harney, Ore.; M. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; D. Presidio, Cal.; F. G. Fort Boise, I. T.; E. H. Fort Lapwai, I. T.
* In the field.

Change of Station.—2d Lieut. Herbert E. Tutherly, returning to his post from sick leave, will proceed to Walla Walla, W. T., and report to Col. Frank Wheaton, 2d Inf., comdg. Dist. of Clearwater, for duty (S. O. 76, June 20, D. C.)

Co. D, on its return from service in the field, will be assigned a station on the Indian frontier (S. O. 91, June 22, M. D. P.)

Relieved.—2d Lieut. George S. Hovle, having met with an accident which disables him from performing the duty imposed upon him by par. 2, S. O. 71, is relieved from its operations and will, as soon as he is able to travel, return to his post from Roseburg, Ore. (S. O. 76, June 20, D. C.)

2ND CAVALRY, Colonel I. N. Palmer.—Headquarters and C. D. G. M. Fort Custer, M. T.; A. B. E. I. Fort Keogh; F. H. K. L. Fort Ellis, M. T.

Change of Station.—2d Lieut. Charles B. Schofield will report to Major-Gen. John M. Schofield, comdg. Dept. of West Point, for duty as A. D. C. on his staff (S. O., July 9, W. D.)

3RD CAVALRY, Col. Wash. L. Elliott.—Headquarters, and A. B. F. K. Ft. Laramie, W. T.; I. Ft. Fetterman, W. T.; C. Camp Robinson, Neb.; G. Camp Sheridan, Neb.; D. Ft. Sanders, W. T.; E. L. New Red Cloud Agency, D. T.; J. M. New Spotted Tail Agency, D. T.
* In camp on the Little Missouri.

4TH CAVALRY, Col. R. S. Mackenzie.—Headquarters, and A. D. R. L. M. Fort Clark, Tex.; G. H. Fort Berco, I. T.; C. Fort Sill, I. T.; I. Camp Supply, I. T.; E. F. Fort Elliott, Tex.; E. Fort Duncan, Tex.

5TH CAVALRY, Col. W. Merritt.—Headquarters and A. B. H. I. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.; C. E. K. M. Fort McKinney, W. T.; L. Fort McPherson, Neb.; G. Camp Brown, W. T.; D. Sidney Bks, Neb.; F. Fort Steele, W. T.

Relieved.—1st Lieut. F. Michler, relieved as A. D. C. on staff of Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield, Dept. of West Point, N. Y. (S. O., July 9, W. D.)

6TH CAVALRY, Col. James Oakes.—Headquarters, Cp. Lowell, A. T.; C. G. Cp. Grant, A. T.; B. M. Cp. Buchanan, A. T.; K. Ft. Whipple, A. T.; H. L. Cp. Bowie, A. T.; E. D. Cp. Apache, A. T.; A. Camp Verde, A. T.; I. Camp McDowell, A. T.; F. Camp Thomas, A. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. John B. Kerr is detailed as Recruiting Officer at Camp Lowell, A. T. (S. O. 90, June 20, M. D. P.)

Revoked.—Par. 6, S. O. 65, from these Hdqrs, which directs 1st Lieut. C. G. Gordon, R. Q. M., to remain at Camp Grant, A. T., until further orders, is revoked (S. O. 67, June 21, D. A.)

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters, and A. B. G. I. L. M. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; C. F. Fort Totten, D. T.; H. Standing Rock Agency, D. T.; D. H. K. Fort Rice, D. T.

8TH CAVALRY, Col. J. I. Gregg.—Headquarters and G. H. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; C. D. I. L. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. B. K. M. Fort Clark, Tex.; E. San Diego, Tex.; F. Fort McIntosh.

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. A. G. Hennisee, two months (S. O., July 8, W. D.)

9TH CAVALRY, Col. Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; L. Fort Bliss, Tex.; K. Fort Garland, C. T.; F. H. M. Fort Stanton, N. M.; A. R. C. G. Fort Bayard, N. M.; D. E. Fort Union, N. M.; I. Fort Wingate, N. M.

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and D. P. L. M. Fort Concho, Tex.; A. G. I. Fort Sill, I. T.; H. K. Fort Davis, Tex.; B. K. Fort Stockton, Tex.; C. Fort McKavett, Tex.

1ST ARTILLERY, Col. Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and B. E. F. K. Fort Adams, R. I.; A. I. Fort Warren, Mass.; C. M. Fort Trumbull, Conn.; H. Fort Proble, Me.; D. L. Fort Independence, Mass.; G. Fort Monroe, Va.

Leave Extended.—Lieut.-Col. John M. Brannan, Fort Trumbull, Conn., further extended seven days (S. O. 53, July 6, M. D. A.)

Released from Arrest.—1st Lieut. Edward D. Wheeler is released from arrest and will remain at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., until further orders (S. O. 112, July 2, D. E.)

Review at Fort Adams.—The troops at Fort Adams, under the command of Gen. Vogdes, were reviewed by His Excellency Governor Van Zandt of Rhode Island, on Tuesday, July 9th. They consisted of Batteries B (Frank's), E (Taylor's), and F (Eakin's), commanded by Captain and Brevet Colonel Royal T. Frank. The press despatch says "great preparations had been made to make the affair a success by the commandant, General Vogdes, and his officers, and nearly a thousand spectators were present, from all parts of the State. It was postponed from last year owing to the sending of the troops to suppress the railroad riots. Hundreds of fair ladies were present, and a hundred or more elegant equipages were within the Government limits. The clouds soon betokened a storm of unusual severity, and scarcely had the fort batteries, under command of Colonel Frank, been reviewed when the rain came down in torrents, and in less than five minutes all was confusion. Amid the thunder and lightning the ladies rushed for places of shelter, which were hard to find. Many were completely drenched before the arrival of the steamer to take them to town. Notwithstanding the severity of the storm Light Battery K, under command of Captain R. H. Jackson, Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A., subsequently carried out their part of the programme, but omitted the firing. The drill amid the driving rain and lightning and thunder presented a spectacle seldom seen in time of peace." In firing the salute an extra gun was given the Governor, which was supposed to be intended as a compliment to his own magnificent dimensions and the size and brilliant appearance of his staff, which was nearly as large as the battalion command-d by Colonel Frank. It was subsequently discovered, however, that the firing of the additional gun was due to error. One or two extra guns had been loaded to provide against accident, and when the command cease fire was given, a too enthusiastic sergeant jerked at the lanyard and gave Governor Van Zandt, who is the largest Governor of the smallest State, in the Union, one more gun than he was entitled to under the regulations. After the review the guests adjourned to Gen. Vogdes' quarters, where an entertainment had been provided for them. Hospitality was liberally shown also by Col. Frank, Major Taylor, and other officers of the garrison. The rain was a great disappointment to all concerned. Among the gentlemen present was Captain Breece, U. S. N., and other officers from the Torpedo Station; General Cadwalader of Philadelphia, and Captain Heap, Corps of Engineers.

2ND ARTILLERY.—Colonel William F. Barry.—Headquarters and A. D. H. M. Fort McHenry, Md.; C. Fort Johnson, N. C.; E. G. L. San Antonio, Tex.; K. Fort Monroe, Va.; I. Washington, D. C.; B. Fort Foote, Md.; F. and part of L. Fort Clark, Tex.

Leave of Absence.—One month, Capt. E. B. Williston, Post of San Antonio, Tex., temporarily on duty in District of the Nueces (S. O. 137, July 1, D. T.)

Transferred.—2d Lieut. David Price, Jr., upon his own application, is transferred from the 2d Art. to the 1st Art. to take effect June 14 (S. O., July 2, W. D.)

3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C. D. L. M. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A. Ft. Monroe, Va.; E. I. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; B. Fort Niagara, N. Y.; F. Fort Ontario, N. Y.; H. Madison Bks, N. Y.; K. Plattburgh Bks, N. Y.; G. Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

Leave of Absence.—Fifteen days, 1st Lieut. John B. Eaton, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H. (S. O. 113, July 3, D. E.)

Two months, to apply for extension of two months, 1st Lieut. John D. C. Hoskins, Adj., Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H. (S. O. 54, July 8, M. D. A.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. William A. Kobbe, Jr., four days (S. O. 114, July 5, D. E.)

4TH ARTILLERY, Col. W. H. French.—Headquarters, B. E. K. Angel Island, Cal.; C. H. K. L. Alcatraz Isl., Cal.; M. Fort Stevens, Or.; D. G. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. Ft. Walla Walla, W. T.; F. Ft. San Jose, Cal.
* In the field.

Change of Station.—The Hdqrs and Band from the Presidio to Angel Island (S. O. 91, June 22, M. D. P.)
Co. E, now under orders for the field, will, on its return therefrom, be stationed at Angel Island (S. O. 91, June 22, M. D. P.)

Detached Service.—Co. A will proceed to Fort Walla Walla, W. T., leaving behind only non-effectives—Capt. Eugene A. Bancroft to remain in command of Fort Townsend—and upon arrival of the company at Fort Walla Walla will be reported to the C. O. Dist. of the Clearwater (S. O. 76, June 20, D. C.)

Field Service.—Bat. B (Capt. Hasbrouck's), equipped as cavalry, Co. E (Capt. Miller's), and one officer and half of Co. F, equipped for field service, will proceed to Winnemucca, Nev., on the 24th inst. (S. O. 91, June 22, M. D. P.)

Leave Extended.—Capt. Arthur Morris, four months (S. O., July 8, W. D.)

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and B. F. I. Charleston, S. C.; A. K. St. Augustine, Fla.; B. L. M. Fort Barrancas, Fla.; G. H. Key West, Fla.; C. Fort Monroe, Va.; D. Savannah, Ga.

Change of Station.—1st Lieut. James Curry is relieved from special duty at Fort Monroe, Va., and will proceed to the station of his battery, Key West Bks, Fla. (S. O. 111, July 1, D. E.)

1ST INFANTRY, Lieut.-Col. Pinkney Lugenbeel.—Headquarters and A. C. E. I. Fort Randall, D. T.; B. G. Lower Brule Agency; H. K. Fort Sully, D. T.; D. F. Standing Rock Agency, D. T.
* In camp near Bear Butte, D. T.

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and B. D. Fort Lapwai, I. T.; C. K. Camp Howard, I. T.; E. Fort Colville, W. T.; A. G. H. I. Coeur d'Alene Lake, I. T.; F. Fort Walla Walla, W. T.
* In the field.

Leave Extended.—Capt. William Mills, ten days (S. O. 78, June 26, D. C.)

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel De L. Floyd-Jones.—Headquarters and A. C. E. F. G. K. Helena, M. T.; B. D. H. I. Missoula City, M. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. J. P. Thompson will return to his station, Missoula, Mont. (S. O. 118, July 4, D. M.)

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters and F. G. Fort Sanders, W. T.; A. H. Fort Fred Steele, W. T.; C. Fort Tetterman, W. T.; D. K. Fort Laramie, W. T.; E. K. I. Fort McKinney, W. T.

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Ft. Keogh, M. T.

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters and C. D. E. F. G. I. Fort Buford, D. T.; A. Fort Rice, D. T.; B. Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; H. K. Fort Stevenson, D. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. E. B. Gibbs, A. D. C., will proceed to Standing Rock and Cheyenne Agency on public business (S. O. 79, July 3, D. D.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. John Carland, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., seven days (S. O. 79, July 3, D. D.)

Transfers.—Capt. W. M. Wherry from Co. K to I; Capt. D. Mortimer Lee from Co. I to K (S. O., July 8, W. D.)

7TH INFANTRY, Col. John Gibbon.—Headquarters, and A. B. C. H. I. K. Fort Shaw, M. T.; G. Fort Ellis, M. T.; D. K. Camp Baker, M. T.; F. Fort Benton, M. T.

8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters, Benicia Bks, Cal.; F. Camp Mojave, A. T.; B. Camp Verde, A. T.; C. Camp McDowell, A. T.; K. Camp Lowell, A. T.; E. G. Camp Apache, A. T.; I. Camp Grant, A. T.; D. Camp Thomas, A. T.; H. San Diego, Cal.
* In the field.

Change of Station.—The Hdqrs and Band from Angel Island to Benicia Bks (S. O. 91, June 23, M. D. P.)

Upon the adjournment of the G. C. M. at Camp Lowell, A. T., Major Henry R. Mizner will proceed to Camp Verde, A. T., and assume command of that post (S. O. 66, June 19, D. A.)

1st Lieut. Folliot A. Whitney, R. Q. M., will proceed to Winnemucca, Nev., as A. A. Q. M. (S. O. 94, June 27, M. D. P.)

Capt. William S. Worth, at Fort Yuma, Cal., will proceed with his command, Cos. B and K, to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 94, June 27, M. D. P.)

Relieved.—2d Lieut. Henry Johnson is relieved from duty as Recruiting Officer at Camp Lowell, A. T. (S. O. 90, June 20, M. D. P.)

1st Lieut. J. McE. Hyde is relieved from duty at Camp Verde, A. T., as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. (S. O. 67, June 21, D. A.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. C. A. Earnest, six months (S. O., July 2, W. D.)

Revoked.—Par. 1, S. O. 66, from these Hdqrs, which assigns Major Henry R. Mizner to command Camp Verde, A. T., is revoked (S. O. 67, June 21, D. A.)

9TH INFANTRY, Col. John H. King.—Headquarters and B. F. G. H. I. Omaha Barracks, Neb.; E. Fort McKinney, W. T.; A. Fort McPherson, Neb.; C. K. Camp at Cheyenne Depot, W. T.; D. Sidney Bks, Neb.
* In camp on the Little Missouri.

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and A. B. C. F. I. Fort McKavett, Texas; D. Fort McIntosh, Tex.; E. Fort Griffin, Tex.; G. H. K. Fort Clark, Tex.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. Gregory Barrett, R. Q. M., will assume command of the detachment of 10th Inf. recruits destined for Fort McKavett, and conduct it to its destination. In addition, he will take charge of the detachment of recruits for the 25th Inf., and conduct it to Fort McKavett (S. O. 138, July 2, D. T.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of two months, Major T. M. Anderson, Fort McKavett, Tex. (S. O. 138, June 29, D. T.)

Revoked.—At the request of Major T. M. Anderson, par. 1, S. O. 138, from these Hdqrs, granting him a leave of absence, is revoked (S. O. 137, July 1, D. T.)

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and A. D. E. G. I. K. Cheyenne Agency, D. T.; B. C. F. H. Fort Baker, M. T.
* In camp near Bear Butte, D. T.

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. Francis W. Mansfield, further extended three months (S. O., July 3, W. D.)

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Wilcox.—Headquarters and A. Fort Whipple, A. T.; C. D. F. Angel Island, Cal.; E. Camp Gaston, Cal.; G. Camp Bidwell, Cal.; I. Camp McDermitt, Nev.; H. Camp Halleck, Nev.; B. K. Benicia Bks, Cal.
* In the field.

Change of Station.—1st Lieut. D. J. Craigie will report to the C. O. Camp Verde, A. T., for duty as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. (S. O. 67, June 21, D. A.)

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. H. L. Haskell, A. D. C., will proceed to Los Angeles, Cal., and inspect the money accounts of the Paymaster thereat, and in performing this journey, will proceed via Ehrenberg, A. T., and Fort Yuma, Cal., on public business (S. O. 67, June 21, D. A.)

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel P. R. de Trobriand.—Headquarters and A. D. H. I. Jackson Bks, La.; B. F. K. Baton Rouge Bks, La.; C. E. Little Rock Bks, Ark.; G. Mount Vernon, Ala.

14TH INFANTRY, Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and D. E. F. G. I. Camp Douglas, Utah; A. Fort Hall, Idaho; B. C. H. Fort Cammer, U. T.; K. Fort Hartau.

15TH INFANTRY, Col. Geo. A. Woodward.—Headquarters and D. K. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B. Ft. Garland, C. T.; A. G. Fort Craig, N. M.; F. Ft. Union, N. M.; E. Fort Bayard, N. M.; H. Fort Stanton, N. M.; I. Fort Marcy, N. M.; C. Fort Bliss, Tex.

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Headquarters and A. C. H. Fort Riley, Kas.; E. I. Fort Reno, I. T.; B. D. Fort Sill, I. T.; K. Fort Gibson, I. T.; F. G. Fort Wallace, Kas.

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and B. D. H. I. Standing Rock Ay. D. T.; G. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; C. Fort Sisseton, D. T.; F. Fort Totten, D. T.; E. K. Fort Pembina, D. T.; P. Fort Snelling, Minn.

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. Alexander Ogle, Fort Pembina, D. T., one month (S. O. 51, July 5, M. D. M.)

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.—Headquarters and B. C. D. E. F. G. K. McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga.; H. I. Newport Bks, Ky.; A. Chattanooga, Tenn.

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and E. H. K. Ft. Lyon, C. T.; F. G. Ft. Dodge, Kas.; D. Fort Hays, Kas.; C. I. Fort Elliott, Tex.; A. B. Camp Supply, I. T.

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Geo. Sykes.—Headquarters and B. D. G. I. K. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. San Antonio, Tex.; C. E. F. H. Fort Clark, Tex.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. G. L. Rousseau will assume command of the 10th Inf. recruits, destined for Fort Clark, and conduct them to their destination (S. O. 139, July 3, D. T.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, on Surg. certificate, 2d Lieut. Palmer Tilton, to take effect July 15, 1878, Post of San Antonio, Tex. (S. O. 138, July 2, D. T.)

31ST INFANTRY, Colonel Alfred Sully.—Headquarters and C. Fort Vancouver, W. T.; E. Camp Harney, Or.; F. Ft. Klamath, Or.; A. B. D. G. H. I. K. Ft. Boise, I. T.
* In the field.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. Harry L. Bailey will remain at Umatilla, Ore., as Q. M. and commissary at the temporary depot at that place, until further orders (S. O. 73, June 15, D. C.)

Col. Alfred Sully, Capt. Robert Pollock, members, and 1st Lieut. George W. Evans, Adj., J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Vancouver, Wash. T., June 19 (S. O. 75, June 18, D. C.)

32ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters and A. C. D. H. Fort Wayne, Mich.; F. K. Fort Brady, Mich.; B. G. Fort Porter, N. Y.; E. Fort Mackinac, Mich.; I. Fort Gratiot, Mich.

33RD INFANTRY, Colonel Jeff. C. Davis.—Headquarters and A. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; L. Fort Dodge, Kas.

34TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters and A. B. F. Fort Duncan, Tex.; D. E. H. Fort McIntosh, Tex.; C. G. I. K. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. C. J. Crane is detailed as J. A. of G. C. M. instituted at Fort Duncan, Tex., per par. 7, S. O. 133, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 136, June 29, D. T.)

Relieved.—1st Lieut. M. C. Wessells is relieved as J. A. of G. C. M. at Fort Duncan, Tex., per par. 7, S. O. 133, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 136, June 29, D. T.)

35TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrew.—Headquarters and A. B. H. I. Fort Davis, Tex.; C. D. F. Fort Stockton, Tex.; B. San Felipe, Tex.; G. K. Ft. Concho, Tex.

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the weeks ending Saturdays, June 29 and July 6, 1878.

2d Lieut. Edward P. Turner, 10th Cav.—Resigned June 25, 1878.

Capt. Samuel S. Jessop, A. Surg.—Resigned June 30, 1878.

Capt. Charles Styer, A. Surg.—Resigned June 30, 1878.

Capt. George D. Ramsay, Jr., Ord. Dept.—Died July 5, 1878, at Washington, D. C.

1st Lieut. Edwin P. Eckerson, 7th Cav.—Dismissed June 30, 1878.

2d Lieut. Augustus C. Tyler, 4th Cav.—Resigned July 1, 1878.

Officers Registered.—At Hdqrs Mil. Div. Atlantic, July 9: 1st Lieut. Jas. A. Buchanan, 14th Inf.; Lieut.-Col. Geo. W. Wallace, U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. C. A. Earnest, 8th Inf.; Lieut.-Col. M. M. Blunt, 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. W. C. Forbush, 5th Cav.; A. A. Surg. R. M. Whitefoot, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. J. G. MacAdam, 2d Cav.; Major H. Clay Wood, Asst. Adj. Gen.; 1st Lieut. A. C. Taylor, 2d Art.; Asst. Surg. Benj. F. Rope, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. D. B. Taylor, 11th Inf.

"GENERAL BRADLEY'S EXPEDITION."—"This expedition," writes our correspondent, "has reached the Little Missouri. The crossing of the Belle Fourche River was safely effected. A large amount of work, cutting and laying logs, had to be done, to make the road passable. Great credit for engineering skill is due Lieut. Capron, our quartermaster, and he was ably seconded by the infantry and cavalry, commanded by such men as Burt, Munson, DeLany, Hofman, Foot, Rockefeller, Johnson, Russell, Smead, Elting, Thompson, Morton, and Hunt. If occasion arises, of a different nature, they will be no less zealous, and the cause will not suffer under such officers. After crossing we followed an old trail, supposed to have been made by Reynolds of the Engineers, as long ago as 1859; and the second day's march brought us to the Little Missouri, alias Big Misery River. We found some good water in a spring—but cactus to the right of us, cactus to the left of us, cactus to the rear of us, down went the 500 of us. One redeeming feature is we have caught some fish, and that is a treat, but to

compare this country to the Clear Fork, Goose Creek, and the Big Horn country, would be almost sacrilege. Every sign shows Indians to have been here in large numbers, but they had sense enough not to stay. Would that we were Indians in this respect. Gen. Bradley has a company of cavalry out, hunting up a permanent camp. There we will put our supplies and scout the country. No method better than this to prevent Indian troubles. As Mahan says, 'a sword opportunely drawn keeps another in its scabbard.' So our presence may keep the Indians quiet. It is to be hoped so, for I know of no one in this outfit thirsting for blood. The first blood has been drawn, however; the mosquitoes took us in front and horse flies on the flanks, and up to the present moment theirs is the victory, but we look for sunset and cessation of hostilities."

GENS. HARNEY AND ORD.—The St. Louis *Republic* of the 24th ult. says: "Gen. W. S. Harney, who was in town on Saturday, on hearing of the arrival of Gen. E. O. C. Ord, his old companion in arms during the Seminole war, immediately started for Gen. Ord's hotel quarters to pay his respects. Gen. Harney remarked that in the battle of the Everglades Gen. Ord did splendid fighting under his eye. Gen. Harney captured the Chai-ka-has band, who had before massacred some of Harney's men at the Synegal and got away with considerable plunder. In the search for the Indians among the Everglades, Gen. Harney had for guide the negro John. His force consisted of 90 men, in boats. They traversed the mountainous Everglades over an unknown expanse of shoal water, varying in depth from 1 to 5 feet, and dotted with flat islands covered with trees and shrubs. The intricate passages over the swamps were shaded with saw-grass as high as a man's head. On one of these islands, in the deep recesses of the swamp, the Indians had their headquarters, from which they had been in the habit of sallying forth in their predatory expeditions. The Indians were taken completely by surprise. The chief was out chopping wood. He fled into the high grass and was shot by a private. Money and goods stolen at the Synegal were identified. As an offset for the Synegal massacre nine of the warriors were hanged and a tenth was preserved for a guide. Gen. Harney said in reference to the complete surprise of the Indians, that if they had been apprised of his coming he and all his men would have been sacrificed, as the opportunity for ambush was easy from the nature of the swamps."

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

THE BANNOCK WAR.

The following are the official despatches for the week as published:

CAMP LESTER, MOUTH OF SOUTH FORK, JOHN DAY'S RIVER, ORE., July 2.

The hostiles crossed the John Day River, near this point, on Sunday, June 30. They are now in the Fox Valley. There the Umatillas joined them. These warned the people in the Fox Valley to leave the country if they wished to save their lives. The indications are that the hostiles will cross the Snake River, near the mouth of the Grande Ronde, keeping in their journey under cover of the forests of the Blue Mountains. They may, however, strike the Columbia, between Umatilla and Celilo, if we are not fortunate enough to bring them to battle. The country through which the troops have followed them from Camp Curry to this place is the most rugged imaginable. Egebert is ordered to move toward Walla Walla from Boise. If Wheaton has recovered orders sent him he will be ready with all his force to encounter the hostiles as they emerge from the mountains. Any reinforcements sent from the East must be hastened to Wheaton with all possible speed. Some citizens skirmished with the Indians on Saturday, June 29, and one man, named Aldrich, was killed. On Sunday the Indians murdered two men in this valley and burned three houses. Bernard pressed them so close that they had not time to depredate further. The department commander will not change the headquarters of the 31st Infantry, nor diminish the garrison below four companies. Let Sully select which two companies must be sent, and post one at Harney and one at Townsend. McConville, of Lewiston, offers to take charge of Nez Perces scouts if not already arranged. It is much to be desired.

By command of Brig.-Gen. HOWARD.

THE OKANAGAN INDIANS.

The Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, July 5, received a letter from Agent Simons, of the Colville, Washington Territory, agency, which, under date of June 15, contained the following:

I have the honor to report that I have made a thorough investigation of the reported disaffection among the Okanagan Indians, and find that the charges are unfounded. The chief, who was reported to have visited Moses with the view of uniting with him in hostilities, came forward at my request and fully vindicated himself, and although he acknowledged to an interview with Moses, asserted that he went in the interests of peace to dissuade him from any attempt at hostilities, an assertion supported by the fact that the ammunition he was said to have purchased was a limited supply for use on a hunting expedition from which he was recalled to an interview with me. The whole of the Okanagan tribe, with but few exceptions, are at present encamped at the Catholic Mission, at a distance of eight miles from this place, together with a delegation from nearly every tribe in this section of country, whether they all have come to attend the feast of Corpus Christi, which occurs during the ensuing week, and there seems to be much harmony and good feeling prevailing among them. Although the news of the reported outbreak among the Bannock Indians caused some little excitement among our people, there are no indications that any of the tribes belonging to this agency would be affected by it.

PRESIDIO, VIA SAN FRANCISCO, July 5.

Gen. Sherman, Washington:

Delayed despatch from Howard, dated Grindstone or Granite Creek, June 29, reports the hostile Indians about a day's march ahead of him, apparently moving toward Wallows Valley. Wheaton telegraphed from Walla Walla that the movement northward anticipated by him has actually occurred. Agent Connyer informs him that the Umatilla Indians fought 400 hostile Snakes all day July 2, killing 30 and losing two. This at a point 40 miles south of the agency, about 80 miles south of Walla Walla; that the people from Umatilla and Wallows are coming for protection to Walla Walla, and that the people six miles from Pendleton have been driven in by hostile Indians. Wheaton is uncertain whether the Indians intend crossing Snake River near its mouth, or whether they will turn east, near Snake River country. He asks for troops. He has not been in communication with Howard as telegraphed you on the 2d inst. I sent to the Columbia the two companies of the 8th just up from Arizona. Another company just into Yuma will be sent as soon as it arrives, together with four companies I have ordered from Camp McDermitt to Winnemucca, then by rail to take steamer to Portland. McDOWELL, Major-General.

WALLA WALLA, OREGON, July 5, 1878.

Nothing has been received from General Howard since the 29th. Reports from Baker City of the 2d state that the General's

advance cavalry was in John Day's Valley pursuing the hostiles. Scouting parties have been encountered seventy miles from here, south of Pendleton. To-morrow night I expect to have force enough at Pendleton to prevent the hostiles from crossing Columbia River, near the mouth of Snake River. There is a great deal of needless alarm heard, though there are few troops here and further north.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA, IN THE FIELD, July 6.

Col. Frank Wheaton, 2d Infantry, Walla Walla:

Gen. Howard directs me to say you will immediately hire a steamboat, equip it with artillery, and patrol the Columbia River, in order to intercept the hostiles should they attempt to cross. The present location of the Indians is on the north fork of John Day's River, near the mouth of Granite Creek. If they continue moving northward they will strike the Columbia River somewhere about the mouth of Willow Creek. They may, however, turn eastward, passing by the head of McKay's Creek and keep to the left of Grande Ronde. You will keep a bright look-out in order to strike them as soon as they get into your neighborhood. Gen. Howard was with the cavalry, and will follow on the trail. Sanford has been ordered from Malheur to report to Grover. Egbert has been ordered from Boise, making fast time on the Otago road northward. The Umatilla Indians have joined the hostiles, and are stealing horses and moving with them. The trail indicates a very large number of Indians and about 1,000 horses.

Gov. Chadwick telegraphed from Umatilla, July 6, as follows:

Arrived here to-day; have here probably 40 men for service. From letters from Lot Livermore, of Pendleton, dated the 5th, I learn that a scout has returned to Pendleton, and reported that a full force of Snakes was encamped on Camas Prairie; that a company of volunteers numbering about 40 left on the 5th, under Capt. Sperry, in search of the enemy. There was one company of infantry and one of cavalry in camp near Pendleton, and two more companies of cavalry were expected on the 6th. A letter from Mr. Turney, dated the 6th, states that 100 volunteers are at Pilot Rock, about 15 miles from Camas Prairie, having scouts out, and will remain until the soldiers go forward. If these reports are correct, we will hear in a day or two of results.

The following despatch from Gov. Chadwick has been received via San Francisco:

UMATILLA, July 8, 10.30 A. M.

At two o'clock this morning Major Kress went down the river on the steamer *Spokane* to Coyote Station, fifteen miles below this place. Two miles this side of the station he found hostile Indians crossing with a large number of horses. He ran upon them, and some of the horses returned to the Oregon side while others crossed the river. The Major then made an attack upon the Indian camp, and destroyed it and every thing about it, including all canoes. A number of saddle blankets and buffalo robes were found in camp. Squads of hostiles have been in sight all the morning with stock. Scouts are out. General Howard was at Pilot Rock yesterday, and is undoubtedly moving this way. One small band of Indians, with about eighty head of horses, passed down opposite and in sight of this place this morning to join the hostiles that crossed below. A friendly Indian stated that the hostiles were divided into three parties: two would go below the landing and one above, but he would not tell where they would cross. They are scattering to gather in renegade Indians for the purpose of fighting. There will be a protracted campaign. Major Kress is now patrolling the river. I shall communicate with Gen. Howard to-day.

An unofficial despatch, dated Wallula, July 8, says:

The steamer *Northwest* left here this afternoon. She will be used as a patrol boat between here and Umatilla. She is in command of Captain Wilkinson, who has twenty men hired and twelve soldiers, well armed. There is a Gatling gun aboard, and he will receive two howitzers from Vancouver. Captain Wilkinson feels confident he will catch the Indians in crossing the river between here and Umatilla to-night.

A Silver City despatch says:

A despatch to the *Aslanche* from John Day's Valley, speaking of the recent operations there by the Indians, says the latter are "monarchs of all they survey." The area of territory now infested by them embraces some four thousand square miles, combining all natural facilities for a prolonged war. There are hardly eight hundred people in Canyon City and less than one hundred of the male adult population are armed. The main street of the town is within easy rifle range of surrounding embankments, which afford numerous points of vantage for an attacking party, and the whole village is at the mercy of an inconsiderable number of savages were they disposed to sack it. The terror-stricken inhabitants have taken refuge for several days in a huge tunnel, built for mining purposes, which affords the only safe retreat in the place. John Day's Valley, in the immediate vicinity, is about sixty-five miles long, and the greater portion of it has been completely devastated by the Indians. In all the engagements that have occurred the savages outnumbered the volunteers four to one. Even when General Howard gets up with the savages his force will be wholly inadequate to cope successfully with them.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9, 1873.

To General Sherman:

The following despatch was received from General Howard, dated Head of Birch Creek, July 8:

At Pilot Rock I formed junction with the troops, General Wheaton having been ordered to meet me there with the force under Throckmorton. It being uncertain from conflicting reports whether the main body of the hostiles was near the head of Butler Creek or nearer the Columbia crossing, I sent two excellent scouts to place their camp, and at sunrise moved two columns, one under Throckmorton, consisting of two companies of artillery, one of infantry, and a few volunteers, which proceeded by the stage road directly to Butler Creek Post Office. The other column, consisting of seven companies 1st Cavalry as a battalion under Colonel Bernard, and severally commanded by Captains McGregor, Whipple, Bendire, Winters, Parnell, Ward, and Bonnus, with about twenty of Robbins' scouts and a Gatling gun. I accompanied Bernard's column. We had proceeded some three miles toward the head of Butler Creek when we met the two scouts, who reported the Indians in force on a height about three miles from us. Bernard, taking the trot, moved quickly into position over those troublesome foot hills, the least of which is fenced by a canyon and over a mile in the ascent. The cavalry sped from hill to hill till in the vicinity of the enemy, strongly posted on a rocky crest. All the companies, except McGregor's, with the jack train, were deployed and used during the engagement. The advance was along several approaches in a handsome manner, not a man falling out of the ranks.

The different sides of the hill were steeper than Missionary Ridge, still the troops, though encountering a severe fire that emptied some saddles and killed many horses, did not waver, but skinned to the very top, the enemy abandoning his position and running to the next height in the rear, slightly higher, especially crowned with natural defences of lava rock. In twenty minutes the height was charged from different sides and taken.

Thence commenced a rapid pursuit of flying Indians, who abandoned their spare horses that were on the field, perhaps two hundred, mostly jaded and worthless; also provisions, ammunition and camp material. The hostiles struck for the thick pines which crest the Blue Ridge and again made a stand, using the trees for defence; again the cavalry pressed them in front and on the flank, and in a few minutes dislodged them a third time and pushed them four or five miles further in the mountains. The rough country and the great exhaustion of horses and men caused a cessation of pursuit to-day.

In this battle five enlisted men were wounded and probably twenty horses killed. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded is difficult to tell. Their women, children and best horses in drove were well out of the way before the battle began, seemingly toward the Grande Ronde. The flight is in that direction.

Captain Bernard is entitled to special credit for this engagement, as indeed for the entire campaign, and his officers and men did as well as brave and true men only can do. Could you know the difficulties of this wilderness you would then appreciate their loyal services.

McDOWELL, Major-General.

July 7, Gov. Chadwick telegraphs from Umatilla as follows:

The volunteers under Capt. Sperry, 50 strong, were defeated at Willow Springs, 30 miles south of Pendleton, yesterday. Capt. Sperry is killed and nearly all of his command are killed or wounded. We can hear of but seven left.

[Official despatches make no mention of the affair of the company of volunteers of Captain Sperry. It could not be Captain Perry, of the 1st Cavalry, as some officers have suggested to us, because official advices from Washington inform us that no officer of the Army has thus far been reported killed.—ED. JOURNAL.]

A despatch from Umatilla, dated July 6, which probably refers to the same affair, says:

We are in great danger here from the Indians. Our troops that went to the front from here, 50 strong, were attacked to-day at Willow Springs, and judging from those who got in, there must be over half, if not two-thirds, killed. Of those who are in, three men are wounded, and they report several others wounded before they got out. We have about 300 men here, and not one-half of them are armed. A hundred soldiers left here at 7 P. M. to the relief of our men.

THE TEXAN FRONTIER.

The following despatch was received at San Antonio, Texas, June 29:

FORT CONCHO, June 27.

Assistant Adjutant-General, San Antonio:

I arrived here yesterday from Presidio, Texas. I visited Presidio del Norte on the 8th inst. Gen. Ortiz is there in command of 100 Mexican cavalry troops, and will cheerfully co-operate with United States troops to prevent further depredations along the Rio Bravo in that vicinity. Of late, considerable suffering has prevailed throughout the State of Chihuahua on account of the great scarcity of breadstuffs and provisions. An abundant supply of wheat and corn will be produced this year in the valleys of the Rio Concho and Rio Bravo, which will give relief to the destitute inhabitants. Indians from the vicinity of San Carlos have of late been crossing into Presidio del Norte, Mexico, to trade for wheat or to beg to obtain grain and provisions in any manner possible. Many of these Indians are poor in appearance, but some are well armed and correspondingly indignant and sullen. Capt. L. H. Carpenter is now scouting southward with his company, through the Eagle and Chinanta Mountains, with a view of closely watching these Indians, and to be in readiness to give them a warm reception, in case they cross into Texas. Capt. S. T. Norvell, with his company, is scouting in the Guadalupe Mountains, and will in like manner be ready to attack the Stanton Reservation Indians in case they attempt to continue their depredations in Texas. Lieut. M. M. Dixon, with Co. L, 10th Cavalry, is scouting from Pena Blanco, head of San Francisco Creek, toward the Rio Grande, with a view of preventing the passage of Indians through that section of the country.

Since these movements of troops commenced, small parties of Indians, partly dismounted and with but few arrivals, have been hurriedly making their way northward to their reservation. Capt. Carpenter came upon one party in the Carrizo Mountains, captured their entire outfit and provisions; also, a few horses and mules. The Indians, however, made their escape in the mountains. I returned to Concho via the new road, across the plains, near the spring lately discovered, and which is situated midway between the Pecos and the head Concho; saw over 150 thirty animals watering there, and considered the supply of water ample and permanent. The report of Indians being in the vicinity of Lipan Springs, upon which Captain W. B. Kennedy's company was sent out from this post, has proved to be entirely unfounded.

Report has just been received to the effect that a stage was attacked yesterday near the Pecos River by Indians or robbers, and one passenger was shot in the leg. Have ordered cavalry out from Stockton in pursuit of the marauders.

B. H. GREENMAN, Colonel Commanding.

The United States troops in this department are doing all in their power to suppress raiding on the frontier, and if the people will uphold their law officers in the performance of their duty, Western Texas will be one of the most orderly and law-abiding localities in America. From the fact that five desperadoes who attacked the stage near the Pecos, Wednesday, were fitted out with new Indian costumes, with fresh paint and new feathers, it is thought that they were white men got up for the occasion. Indians on a raid are not apt to lie in wait for a stage, nor are they dressed up in new holiday costume when a long distance from their reservation, and after a long march across almost boundless prairies and over precipitous mountains. The following official report of the affair was received at San Antonio, Texas, June 28:

FORT STOCKTON, June 27, 1873.

Assistant Adjutant-General:

The stage was attacked five miles west of the Pecos by a party of five Indians or thieves, wounding one passenger, Max Schnetz, in the left thigh. He is in the hospital, doing well. I sent 1st Lieut. W. H. Beck, Co. C, 10th U. S. Cavalry, with 25 men and 15 days' rations, to destroy the party, if possible. Three cow-boys, on the 3rd inst., came upon five Indians near Castle Mountains, and charged them to capture stock. The Indians fired from behind rocks, breaking the leg of one horse, which, with equipments, was lost, and wounding, perhaps fatally, one man who is now here in the hospital. 2d Lieut. John Bigelow, Jr., Co. B, 10th U. S. Cavalry, and eight men are scouting in the vicinity, but could find no trail.

D. D. VAN VALKEN, Captain Commanding.

GEN. G. M. DODGE, who held a command under General Grant during the war, gives an account of an interview with Gen. Grant, in a letter published in the Burlington *Hawkeye*. In concluding, he says: "I don't believe that any interviewer of the most subtle faculties could draw from him a word as to the future so far as he is personally concerned. He seems determined to complete his sight-seeing, do it thoroughly, go home and find a quiet place and settle down. But unless I read the times wrongly, it will not be long before the United States will demand at its head a strong Government and a man who can preserve it against all comers and all issues, and that man will be Grant. I don't know but I am encroaching upon a quiet conversation, but I could not help telling you this much, for I find in some things he has been misrepresented. His time here is mostly taken up by receptions and dinners, though he walks around quietly a good deal. His hotel is a long distance from mine, and he walked on and in upon me when least expected, as he often did when it used to be my duty to look out for him."

THE NAVY.

COMMODORE R. W. SHUFELDT has left Washington for California on a tour of inspection.

THE Secretary of the Navy is expected at the Brooklyn Navy-yard the latter part of this or the first of next week.

THE *Saratoga* dropped down to the anchorage at Hampton Roads on the 1st July, and proceeded to sea on the following day, bound to Bermuda.

THE *Gelleyburg*, having disabled her machinery, was ordered by cable to prepare at Alexandria to proceed to New York under sail.

PAY DIRECTOR THOS. H. LOOKER has been appointed Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing and Acting Paymaster General, during the absence of Paymaster General George F. Cutter from Washington.

THE Life Saving Service of the Treasury Department has awarded a first class medal to Ensign Lucien Young, of the Navy, for heroic conduct, while attached to the *Alaska*, in rescuing a comrade from drowning.

THE following officers of the Navy have been ordered on duty to observe the eclipse of the sun: Professors Nimon Newcombe, Asaph Hall, William Harkness, J. R. Eastman, E. S. Holden; Commander Wm. T. Sampson; Lieut. S. W. Very, E. W. Sturdy and C. G. Bowman.

SECRETARY THOMPSON and party, about 50 in number, left June 8 on the *Tallapoosa* for the Navy-yards along the coast. They will go as far north as Halifax and will be absent about six weeks. Attorney General Devens is Acting Secretary of the Navy. The law requires that during the absence of the head of a Department, any one appointed to act for him must be an officer of some Department holding a commission from the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

ADMIRAL FORTHAN, the French Minister of Marine, gave a state ball at the Admiralty Palace, Paris, on 21st June. Invitations were extended to several prominent Americans in Paris, the officers on duty with the Commissioner General and those of the naval ships at Havre. Among those present were Lieut. and Mrs. Very, Lieut. and Mrs. Stockton, Professor and Mrs. Soley, Lieut. Buckingham and Ensign Carter, Lieut. Russell and Zeilin, U. S. M. C., and Lieut. Rodgers, 4th Cavalry.

THE following is a list of the officers of the *Pouhatan*: Captain, T. Scott Fillebrown, commanding; Lieut. Commander, F. E. Chadwick, executive officer; Lieutenants, A. J. Iverson (navigator), A. Dunlap, W. H. Reeder; W. H. Beecher; Master, John C. Freemont, Jr.; Chief Engineer, D. B. Macomb; Pay Inspector, C. P. Wallach; Medical Inspector, John Y. Taylor; Passed Assistant Engineer, R. B. Hine, C. G. Habighorst; Passed Assistant Surgeon, Wm. S. Dixon; Assistant Surgeon, Richard Ashbridge; Captain U. S. M. C., H. J. Bishop; 2d Lieutenant U. S. M. C., W. P. Biddle; Boatswain, Chas. Miller; Gunner, Wm. Cheney; Carpenter, W. H. Barrett; Sailmaker, G. D. Macy; Pay Clerk, A. E. Moriarty; Fleet Pay Clerk, W. V. Moriarty.

THE Secretary of the Navy has obtained the opinion of the Attorney General as to whether a circular issued from the Navy Department under date of March 21, 1873, announcing that "the Department will contract for the labor of mechanics, foremen, leading men and laborers on the basis of eight hours a day, but that all workmen electing to labor ten hours a day will receive proportionate increase of their wages," accords with the meaning and intent of section 3733 of the Revised Statutes, which declares that "Eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers, workmen and mechanics who may be employed by or on behalf of the Government of the United States." After a careful discussion of the matter the Attorney General gives his opinion that the circular is in accordance with the section referred to, which embodies what is commonly known as the "Eight Hour law."

THE *Constellation* arrived at New York July 8, 57 days from Havre. From Havre to Maderia she had much bad weather. From Maderia to New York she experienced light and variable winds, interrupted by calms, until reaching 53 deg. W. and 25 deg. N., thence moderate trades for 300 miles, and afterwards calms and light breezes. She brought home five men invalids from the ships at Havre. From New York she goes to Annapolis. The following are her officers: Captain, James A. Greer; Lieut.-Commander and Executive, R. P. Leary; Lieutenant and Navigator, W. B. Newman; Lieutenants, S. F. Clarkson, A. B. Lillie, E. A. Field, and K. Niles; Ensigns, W. Winder, J. F. Parker, N. R. Usher, F. F. Fletcher, H. M. Hodges, W. B. Csperton; Midshipman, L. K. Reynolds; Cadet Midshipman, P. V. Lansdale; Surgeon, E. C. Vermeulen; Assistant Surgeon, W. H. Rush; Paymaster, D. P. Wight; Boatswain, James Nash; Gunner, T. B. Watkins; Carpenter, C. F. Humphries; Sailmaker, T. B. White; Captain's Clerk, J. W. Greer; Paymaster's Clerk, L. Wright. She will sail for Annapolis on Saturday (13th) or Monday next.

REAR ADMIRAL PATTERSON, in a despatch dated at Yokohama, June 6, reports the movements and proceedings of the vessels of the Asiatic Station under his command. The *Monocacy*, flag-ship, arrived

at that place, May 29, from Nagasaki, via Kobe. At Kobe, May 24, in company with H. B. M. S. *Frolic*, the *Monocacy* dressed ship and fired a salute of 21 guns in honor of the anniversary of the birthday of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. On the 2d June the *Monocacy* joined with the Russian, English, French and Japanese men of war in dressing ship and in a salute of 21 guns, in honor of the name-day of His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia. The *Monongahela* was at Shanghai repairing boilers. The *Alert* was at Swatow and the *Ranger* at Hong Kong. The commanders of these vessels after diligent investigation find no confirmation of the reports of alleged participation by American vessels in the Coolie trade in China ports. The *Palos* was at New Chwang. Copious rains had fallen in the neighboring provinces and good crops were thereby assured in the famine stricken districts. The health of the officers and crews of the vessels on the station continues good.

The *Tennessee* arrived at New York on July 6, 34 days and 21 hours from Madeira. Her passage was lengthened by light trade winds. Steam was used 6 days and 19 hours through the calm and light variable wind belts. The officers and crew are in their usual good health. The Board of Inspectors examined the *Tennessee* on July 9 and 10, and found her in a very satisfactory condition. Her powder has been taken out and the ship will probably go out of commission on Tuesday or Wednesday of next week. The following is a list of her officers: Captain, Jonathan Young; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, W. H. Brownson; Lieutenant and Navigator, F. Hanford; Lieutenants, H. B. Mansfield, Edward W. Remey, William H. Everett; Masters, J. P. J. Augur, John S. Abbott, F. W. Nabor, W. A. Marshall, C. A. Foster; Midshipmen, J. H. Sears, C. J. Boush, E. M. Katz, H. T. Mayo, W. L. Varum, J. T. Newton, A. F. Jardine, F. H. Sherman, L. W. Piepmeyer, B. Tappan; Boatswain, H. P. Grace; Gunner, E. A. McDonald; Passed Assistant Surgeon, B. S. Mackie; Assistant Surgeon, C. H. H. Hall; Paymaster, J. A. Smith; Passed Assistant Engineers, George W. Melville and J. C. Kafer; Assistant Engineers, James H. Perry and E. F. McElwell; Captain of Marines, Richard S. Collum; Captain's Clerk, W. C. Putnam; Paymaster's Clerks, F. C. Adams and R. H. Paine; Carpenter, George W. Conover; Sailmaker, G. W. Frankland. Since the ship's arrival at New York, Midshipmen C. J. Boush has been acting as Captain's Clerk in place of the civilian clerk discharged in accordance with new regulations.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE

ORDERED.

JULY 2.—Pay Director Charles W. Abbot, to the Navy-yard, Boston, on the 10th July.
 Captain Milton Haxtun, as Captain of the Navy yard, Boston.
 JULY 3.—Commander John J. Read, to duty in the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department.
 Passed Assistant Engineer J. W. Hollihan, to the Swatara, at Boston on the 10th July.
 JULY 5.—Surgeon Thos. N. Penrose, to the Naval Hospital at Norfolk, Va.
 Passed Assistant Surgeon C. E. Black, to the store ship Onward, at Callao, Peru, per steamer of 19th July from New York.
 Passed Assistant Surgeon John S. Bagg, to the iron-clad steamer Ajax, at Brandon, Va.
 Assistant Surgeon Clement Biddle, to the Naval Hospital at Washington, D. C.
 Chief Engineer F. A. Wilson, to duty in charge of engineer's stores at the Navy-yard, Boston, on the 15th July.
 Passed Assistant Engineers John F. Hannum, C. P. Howell, Chas. F. Nagle, N. T. Towne, A. B. Bates, J. P. Mickley, Geo. E. Tower, H. S. Ross, Arthur Price, Ralph Aston, and J. S. Ogden, to hold themselves in readiness for sea service.
 Cadet Engineers George E. Bard, Fredk. G. Bieg and Howard Gage, to the *Alert*, Asiatic Station, per steamer of August 1 from San Francisco, Cal.
 JULY 6.—Ensign John A. Sherman, to the receiving ship Passaic, at Washington, D. C.
 JULY 8.—Lieutenant Louis Kingley, to the Naval Station at New London, Conn. on the 1st August.
 Master Chauncy Thomas, to duty at the Nautical Almanac office, Washington, D. C.
 Assistant Surgeon L. J. Draper, to the Naval Hospital, New York.
 Paymaster A. S. Kenny, to the *Constellation*, at New York.
 JULY 9.—Assistant Engineer R. W. Galt, to the *Speedwell*, at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

DETACHED.

JULY 2.—Captain Edward Y. McCauley, from the Navy-yard, Boston, and ordered to duty at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.
 Lieutenant Perry Garst has reported his arrival home, having been detached from the *Palos*, Asiatic Station, on the 29th April last, and has been placed on waiting orders.
 Paymaster F. H. Swan, from the Navy-yard, Boston, on the 10th July, settle accounts, and to report for duty at the Naval Academy, on the 31st August.
 Paymaster S. T. Browne, from duty at the Naval Academy on the 31st August, and ordered to settle accounts.
 Paymaster Edwin Stewart, from duty as inspector of flour, etc., at New York, on the 10th July, settle accounts, and ordered to duty as inspector at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., on the 19th August.
 Passed Assistant Paymaster H. G. Colby, from the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., on the 19th August, and ordered to settle accounts.
 JULY 3.—Passed Assistant Engineer J. A. Tobin, from the Swatara on the 10th July, and placed on waiting orders.
 JULY 5.—Master Charles H. Lyman, from the Swatara, and ordered to duty at the Naval Academy.
 Ensign H. H. Hosley, from the receiving vessel Passaic, and placed on waiting orders.
 Mate Hugh Kuhl, from the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to temporary duty on board the *Speedwell*, and when concluded to resume present duties at that yard.
 Assistant Surgeon E. M. Martin, from the Ajax, and placed on waiting orders.
 Assistant Surgeon C. W. Deane, from the store ship Onward, at Callao, Peru, and ordered to return home and report arrival.
 Chief Engineer A. H. Able, from the *Alert*, Asiatic Station, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival.
 JULY 8.—Master Sidney H. May, from duty on the Coast Survey, and placed on waiting orders.

Paymaster D. P. Wight, from the *Constellation*, and ordered to settle accounts.
 Naval Constructor R. W. Steele, from the Navy-yard, Boston, Mass., and ordered to temporary duty at the Navy-yard, New York.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Commander Allen V. Reed, attached to the Hydrographic Office, for thirty days.
 To Lieutenant-Commander H. E. Mullan for three months from July 8.
 To Pay Director James H. Watmough for six months, with permission to leave the United States.
 To Surgeon A. A. Hoehling, attached to the Navy-yard, League Island, Pa., for one month from the 1st August.
 To Surgeon J. B. Parker, attached to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, until August 1.
 To Surgeon F. M. Dearbone, attached to the Naval Hospital, New York, for two weeks.
 To Acting Assistant Surgeon H. T. Percy, attached to the receiving ship St. Louis, for two weeks from July 5.
 To Chief Engineer Wm. J. Lamdin for two weeks from July 8.
 To Chief Engineer R. L. Harris, attached to the Navy-yard, Washington, during the month of August.
 To Passed Assistant Engineer J. S. Ogden, attached to the Navy-yard, New York, from July 8 to July 25.
 To Assistant Naval Constructor John F. Hanscom, attached to the Navy-yard, League Island, for three weeks from July 16.
 To Lieutenant J. W. Graydon, attached to the Nautical Almanac office, for one month.
 To Passed Assistant Paymaster L. A. Yorke, attached to the Navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla., during the month of August.
 To Carpenter E. D. Hall attached to the receiving ship Colorado, at New York, for two weeks from July 10.
 To Carpenter N. H. Jenkins, attached to the receiving ship Wabash, at Boston, for thirty days from July 10.

DELAY REPORTING.

Paymaster Edwin Stewart has been authorized to delay reporting for duty at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., as the relief of Passed Assistant Paymaster Colby, until the 31st August.

RESTORED.

Horace E. Mullan has been restored to his original position as Lieutenant-Commander in the Navy on the active list under the act of Congress approved June 19, 1878.

APPOINTED.

Stephen K. Radford, of Washington, D. C., an Assistant Paymaster in the Navy from July 6, 1878.

COMMISSIONED.

Master Henry T. Monohan to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from November 23, 1877.
 Ensign Albert Merz to be a Master in the Navy from November 26, 1877.

DELAY DEPARTURE

Passed Assistant Surgeon Thomas H. Streets has been authorized to delay his departure for duty on the Asiatic Station until the sailing of the steamer of the 1st August from San Francisco.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General for the week ending July 3, 1878:
 George M. Greene, passed assistant engineer, June 2, at Georgetown, D. C.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 10.

Henry Bruce, seaman, June 28, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.
 John O'Leary, marine, June 10, U. S. S. *Tennessee*, at sea.

CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

The following are the changes in the officers of the Marine Corps since last memoranda, viz.:

DETACHED.

First Lieutenant C. P. Porter, from duty at the Marine Barracks, Washington, and ordered to duty as a member of the Board of Inspection.

NAVAL BILLS.

An act approved June 14, 1878, provides "That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to place Charles O. Allibone, lieutenant in the U. S. Navy, now on the active list, in his proper position on the Navy register next below Lieut. F. W. Greenleaf, the position to which he was originally entitled."

An act approved June 19, 1878, declares null and void the action of the Retiring Board in Horace E. Mullan's case; restores him to his original position on the active list as lieutenant commander; regards him as having been continuously in the Service, and authorizes the President to organize a Naval Examining Board for his examination, and if he shall establish to the satisfaction of the Board his mental, moral, and professional fitness to perform all his duties at sea, to nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint him a commander next after Commander Fred. Rodgers, to take rank from the date to which he was entitled to such promotion.

An act approved June 18, 1878, provides "That from and after July 16, 1863, pensions granted to lieutenant-commanders in the Navy for disability, or on account of their death, shall be the same as theretofore provided for lieutenants commanding."

An Act Regulating the Appointment of Cadet Midshipmen and Cadet Engineers in the Naval Academy, and for other Purposes.

Be it enacted, etc., That section 1513 of the Revised Statutes shall hereafter read as follows:

Sec. 1513. There shall be allowed in said Academy one cadet midshipman for every member or delegate of the House of Representatives, one for the District of Columbia, and ten appointed at large: *Provided, however*, That there shall not be at any time more in said Academy appointed at large than ten; but the provisions of this section shall not be construed to apply to cadet midshipmen appointed at large now in said Academy.

Section 1506 is hereby amended as follows: Sec. 1506. Any officer of the Navy may, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, be advanced, not exceeding thirty numbers in rank, for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle, or extraordinary heroism; and the rank of officers shall not be changed except in accordance with the provisions of existing laws, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Approved June 17, 1878.

The title of this act is erroneous so far as relates to cadet engineers, as the provisions the original bill contained on this subject were stricken out. The statutes remain as they were; that is, the authorizing of the appointment of twenty-five cadet engineers annually.

And in accordance therewith the Secretary of the Navy has issued from 80 to 100 permits for young men to appear at the competitive examination on the 5th of September at the Academy.

PUBLIC, 117.—An Act Authorizing a General Account of Advances for Naval Appropriations.

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized to issue his requisitions for advances to disbursing officers and agents of the Navy under a "General Account of Advances," not to exceed the total appropriation for the Navy, the amount so advanced to be exclusively used to pay current obligations upon proper vouchers, and that "Pay of

the Navy" shall hereafter be used only for its legitimate purpose, as provided by law.

Sec. 2. That the amount so advanced be charged to the proper appropriations, and returned to "General Account of Advances" by pay and counter-warrant: the said charge, however, to particular appropriations, shall be limited to the amount appropriated to each.

Sec. 3. That the Fourth Auditor shall declare the sums due from the several special appropriations upon complete vouchers, as heretofore, according to law; and he shall adjust the said liabilities with the "General Account of Advances."

Approved June 19, 1878.

VISITORS TO THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

THE Secretary of the Navy has received the report of the Board of Visitors appointed to attend the annual examination at the United States Naval Academy. The board found a high degree of proficiency in seamanship, gunnery, and navigation, and inclines to the opinion that it would be better to instruct the midshipmen who are on the *Dale*, now tied to the wharf, in a vessel under way, as a more practical knowledge would thus be imparted, and recommend the employment of ships fitted in a way to impart more practical information of the duties of naval officers. The instruction in the Department of Steam Engineering is thorough and given in most of its branches, theoretical and practical. The board considers it desirable as regards the latter that another shop be added so that the course may be more complete. The instruction in mathematics and mechanics is exceptionally good, and the work done in some of the elective branches is mentioned with special emphasis. The Department of Physics is reported in excellent condition. There is nothing to criticize adversely in the Department of English Studies and Modern Languages. The attainment of cadets in United States history and international law is very commendable. The sanitary condition of the Academy is remarkably good, and the board is of opinion that a more healthy-looking set of young men than the inmates of this institution cannot be found in the country. The regulations of the Academy prohibiting the use of tobacco as a sanitary measure is a wise provision, and to use the language of Medical Inspector Gihon, in his report on the subject, the board is of opinion "that the regulations against the use of tobacco in any form cannot be too stringent, and, further, that while smoking should be wholly interdicted, especial care should be exercised to prevent the substitution of chewing." The academical library is commented upon favorably, and the board considers it of importance now that an annual appropriation for the purchase of books adapted to the purposes of the institution be continued, so that valuable professional, scientific, and literary publications, as they issue from the press, may be added to the collection. The assiduity with which cadets frequent the library in recreation hours is a subject of remark in the report. The board, learning with regret that Admiral Superintendent C. R. P. Rogers is about to sever his connection with this institution, cannot conclude its report without stating its high appreciation of the rare executive ability with which he has discharged the trusts assigned to him, which leaves the Academy in the highest state of efficiency.

JOHN L. WORDEN, Rear Admiral, President.

JEFF. C. DAVIS, U. S. A., Vice President.

C. H. WELLS, Captain, U. S. N.

DANIEL S. PRINTUP, Georgia.

C. M. WOODWARD, St. Louis.

ALEX. H. BROWN, South Carolina.

ISAAC H. REED, New York.

WILLIAM H. PARKER, President Maryland Agricultural College.

B. F. ISHERWOOD, Chief Engineer, U. S. N.

J. W. T. WRIGHT, Minnesota.

JOHN HANCOCK, Texas.

P. O. HOOPER, M. D., Arkansas.

K. R. BREESE, Captain, U. S. N.

A. WHEELER, Pennsylvania.

The board considered a request from Chief Engineer Baker, Chief of the Department of Steam Engineering, that cadet engineers be placed upon the same footing in the battalion with all other cadets, saying exclusion from the honors paid to cadet midshipmen would, he thinks, produce a disheartening effect upon individuals among the cadets so excluded, and might curb that wholesome spirit of emulation which it is commonly thought wise to foster. Their special practical exercises in steam engineering being nothing more than instruction in handwork, do not offer occasion for such relations as do the soldierly exercises of the battalion, and so the office held by the cadet engineer is little more to him than a star on the merit roll. The battalion is the corps in which the community of cadets appears as a unit to the outside world. The exclusion from it of the first class men of the cadet engineers, and from the hope of office in it, appears to Mr. Baker a discrimination that must be thought invidious until its necessity shall have been proved. Consideration was given this letter to the board by Capt. Breese and Mr. Printup, of the board, who are of the opinion that the privileges asked for by Chief Engineer Baker ought not to be granted. It is their opinion that the cadet engineers of the Navy were established with a view of meeting the growing necessities of the Navy in the particular Department of Steam Engineering, and for those particular purposes only, and that it is unwise to depart from this, for fear it may result in making their services less effective. They do not, however, see any objection to the cadet engineers receiving such instruction in command as may be desired for the execution of any office of theirs in the Department of Steam Engineering which is provided for in General Order No. 98 of Sept. 18, 1877, defining the titles and relative rank of cadet engineers, and they believe such instruction could advantageously be bestowed, but the request asked for would defeat the very purpose for which a cadet engineer is intended. Admiral Rodgers informed the board, in considering this subject, that cadet engineers and cadet midshipmen are on equal footing at the Academy, but their training for different careers is necessarily somewhat different.

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as to whether promotions to the grade of Captain can
be made under the present law. We do not think it
was the intention of those who framed the law to stop
promotions up to and including the grade of Captain,
but there is a doubt and the matter has been referred
to the Attorney General for his views. It is thought
that there will be plenty of room on the retired list, as
it is now limited, for all the officers who will be found
incapacitated or who may wish to be placed on the list
by reason of length of service.

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THE INDIAN WAR.

MORE than one moral could easily be drawn
from Saturday's defeat of a company of Oregon
volunteers. Half a hundred of them struck a body
of Indians at Willow Springs, 30 miles south of Pen-
dleton, and were instantly routed, few escaping. At
the beginning of the Nez Percé campaign there was
a similar experience of volunteers, and a great outcry
was raised (though it was proved to be groundless),
that a neighboring detachment of troops had not
rendered the assistance that they might. The truth
is, in the earlier instance as doubtless in the later, the
volunteers waged war on their own hook, and suf-
fered the result.

But we do not desire to pursue this line of thought.
Our sympathies go rather with the settlers who are
eager to aid the regular forces. The extreme of too
much zeal is more pardonable than that of back-
wardness; and, whatever the fault in this case, it has
been grievously answered. A more important lesson
from this incident in the campaign is its suggestion
that the country has no right to throw so largely
upon the settlers of the Indian frontier the duty of
carrying on a war against the hostile red men. This
duty is properly that of the Army; and if the Army
is not large enough to accomplish the task, it should
be increased. To insure this increase it is not neces-
sary to keep the Army at all times at the maximum
required for active campaigning; but it is perhaps a
pity that the cadre organization of the Army and the
existing laws do not allow the effective strength of
the rank and file to be immediately swollen to the
required point by local enlistments for a short term.
Such an organization, with plenty of professional
officers of high character, and with non-commissioned
officers of skill and experience, would absorb and
soon render available all the volunteers that the law
would allow. But under such a system there would
need to be more elasticity in the organization of the
Army than it now possesses, and laws for temporarily
increasing the Regular Army would have to be pro-
vided.

Under such a system, all operations in the Indian
country would be directed by the Army, and we
should no longer see companies of volunteers wan-
dering off in different directions, without conformity
to any plan of campaign. To show how the present
system operates we may mention that one of the first
acts of General McDowell, Howard and Crook
was to arrange for getting friendly Bannocks into the
camp of the hostiles at once, in order to learn the
strength of the latter, and also to see whether in some
way war could not be avoided. But while some
messengers got in, it is said that others, sent with
passes from General Crook, were met by volunteers,
on the way, and turned back. Such, at least, were
the statements sent from Fort Hall to Gen. Crook at

Omaha. While the citizens of the threatened region
have acted spiritedly in arming and equipping
volunteers for service on the stage roads and else-
where, it is yet evident that this is not the best form
of Indian campaigning.

The first troops raised by Congress, for a regular
army, were raised "in order to protect the frontiers
from the depredations of hostile Indians," according
to the phrase used by WASHINGTON in 1789. In an
official letter of Gen. Cass, Secretary of War under
JACKSON, directed to Mr. VAN BUREN, President of
the Senate, under date of March 8, 1836, we find him
saying in regard to hostilities on the Indian frontier:
"On these occasions, the regular troops are collected
from great distances, and a militia force is usually
called out. Heavy expenses are the necessary conse-
quences, besides the loss of property and derange-
ment of business in the section of country where
these troubles occur. Instead of having a force at all
times embodied sufficient to overawe the Indians, or,
if they commence hostilities immediately to subdue
them, much time is lost in the necessary arrange-
ments, while the spirit of disaffection is spreading,
and the hostile force becomes thus greatly increased."
Then, recounting the wars with the Winnebagoes,
the Sacs and Foxes, and the Florida Indians, and
the "great loss of property, great derangement of
business, heavy expenditure of money and much in-
convenience in those portions of country affected by
these troubles, and which furnished the militia
whose services were required to aid the regular
troops in their operations," Secretary Cass argued
elaborately for the increase of the Army.

In 1837, the then Commander-in-chief of the Army,
Major General MACOMB, made a report to Mr. POIN-
SETT, Secretary of War, in which he declared that
"for the want of sufficient numbers of regular troops
on the frontiers, the distant posts are obliged to be
evacuated to furnish means of defence, and a militia
force called out; but," he adds, "if the force perma-
nently embodied on that frontier were sufficient to
overawe the Indians, or to subdue them in the com-
mencement of hostilities, much expense would be
saved, as well as a proper protection afforded to the
frontier States, without the necessity of calling out
the militia, which is always attended with heavy
expenditure of money and loss of life by disease, and
is highly detrimental to the concerns of individuals."
This expressive language seems to us as applicable in
our day as it was forty years ago. To this we may
add the fact that it has been shown by statistics
that the regular service is cheaper to maintain, man
for man, than the volunteer or militia. We might
further say that, even at best, the employment of a
volunteer force, raised under popular excitement,
and burning with race hate, may sometimes result,
not in a reputable campaign, but in a Chivington
massacre. Contrast with such a performance the
account of the affair at Curry Creek, of which an
eye-witness says "the troops kept perfect order and
discipline, and every man was perfectly cool."

While the employment of regular troops is thus,
on general principles, the true theory of frontier de-
fence, there are special reasons why in the present
instance the Government should furnish adequate
defence to the frontiers, without thrusting that duty,
or any important part of it, upon the settlers. Last
summer, General SHERMAN went through the region
in which operations are now going on. In a letter
to Secretary McCARY he says of it: "I have not
time or space to describe fully the geography and
peculiarities of the country, but merely state that it
is vast in extent; that the best lands for cultivation
are near the sources of streams, viz., along the west
base of the Rocky Mountains. The white farmers
and ranchers are wide apart, and are much exposed.
The people here, as in Montana, being encumbered
by families and by having much stock in horses and
cattle, cannot collect for offence or defence. Soldiers
must do this." It will not be understood from this
that General SHERMAN discouraged the people from
attempting offence or defence. On the contrary, as
another letter states, he sent word, last year, to Gov.
PORTER, of Montana, that "if the citizens, in their
own interest, will join the regular troops, and act
with and under them, the commanding officers will
loan them arms and ammunition when possible, and
may certify to beef or food taken en route; but Con-
gress alone can raise troops for any purpose." Never-
theless, it remains true, as the other quotation shows,

that the farmers and ranchers are so widely distributed, and are so tied down to the necessity of defending their families and their farms, that they cannot be expected to go on long marches in pursuit of Indians; while their mere reconnaissances of Indian positions, without co operation with the regular forces, may really, however well-intended, do more harm than good, as in the affair at Willow Springs. The skill and valor with which, under great disadvantages of position, General HOWARD's forces, consisting almost entirely of regular troops, drove the enemy back at Butler Creek, last Monday, show that our only need is of a larger number of regular forces in the field. Congress, which is so ready to annually appropriate many millions for internal improvements in streams and harbors, for purely local benefit, surely ought not to hesitate to give to the frontiers adequate defence. The Congressional committee on reorganization, sitting at White Sulphur Springs, would do well to follow carefully the history of the present war, as of all preceding it, and to note its teachings in regard to the proper size of the Army. It should also be remembered that Indian wars will not last forever; that we are now beginning, perhaps, the last series of struggles between advancing civilization and the instinctive but hopeless resistance of the red man; and that the stronger the force now put in the field, the shorter, less bloody, and less costly will be the contest.

How true and disinterested was the spirit of economy which moved Congress to put a check upon the extravagance of those pampered favorites of fortune, the officers of the Army, is shown by a comparison a correspondent makes, in a communication somewhat too long for our space this week, between the bill of expenses furnished by a party of six Army officers, travelling under orders, and an Investigating Committee of Congress going over the same route at the public expense. Here are the items of an account which those pampered, overpaid first and second lieutenants of the Army handed in to the Paymaster-General:

7 meals, 3 days, at 75 cents.....	\$5 25
Transportation of baggage at Washington and New Orleans.....	1 50
	\$6 75

Porterage disallowed.

Seven meals in three days! What does that odd meal mean? Why did not the Paymaster-General deduct it? Does the Government intend that Army officers who travel at its expense shall eat all the time? Are they to be allowed to lay in a supply in three days, anaconda-like, to last them a month, and thereby save a commissary bill? Transportation of baggage! Seventy five cents for carrying a trunk and one valise! Why didn't they carry their own baggage and save seventy-five cents? Contrast this with the account presented by a party of those patriotic Congressmen who fairly weep when they think how the public money is squandered by the Army. Here are the items of a grocer's bill sent to Mr. GROVER's Committee:

2 cases of Mumm's Dry Verzenay, at \$24 a case.....	\$48 00
1 dozen 18 1/2 brandy.....	38 00
300 imported cigars, at \$16.....	48 00
1 1/2 dozen Vino de Pasto sherry.....	12 00
10 1/2 pounds Stilton cheese, at 75c.....	7 88
9 pounds Cheddar cheese, at 50c.....	4 50
1 can of cream crackers.....	1 25
1 can of Bent's water crackers.....	3 25
3 dozen assorted meats.....	12 00
2 large jars assorted pickles.....	1 30
1 trunk.....	4 00
1 dozen Old Stag whiskey.....	15 00
Hatchet and corkscrew.....	1 25
Total.....	\$196 43

Now, what will an admiring people think of that? Won't they agree that if anybody's pay is to be cut down, it is the man's who would force the Government to pay for seven meals in three days? Look at this Committee's economy! Omitting as unworthy of notice the minor articles in the bill, such as the wine, the 1830 brandy, and the 300 cigars, as being absolutely essential to a Congressman, observe that those six Army officers had each of them a trunk, and thus put the Government to the unnecessary expense of seventy-five cents for transportation of baggage, when these thirteen members of the committee had only one trunk among them. As the Congressional account does not include mileage or meals, we cannot judge from the bill we give what those items amounted to. No one can believe it possible that a Congressman would be guilty of eating seven seventy-five cent meals in three days at the public expense.

Let no Army officer after this protest against his

pay being reduced, since it is in the interest of economy. Let him no more say that Congress is allopathic in prescribing the public fund to its members and homeopathic when prescribing for the Army, or that, like the ARTEMUS WARD patriot, who meant to put down the Rebellion if it took all his wife's relations to do it, they mean to see the public money saved if they have to cut off the pay of every officer to accomplish it.

THE British occupation of Cyprus under Lord Beaconsfield's secret treaty with Turkey has a twofold value, of which it is hard to tell whether the moral or the material part is the greater. The moral necessity that Great Britain, after her vast arming, should come out of the Berlin Congress with her prestige heightened by a distinctly outlined gain of her own, to balance the gains she was forced to concede to Russia, was enormous; on the other hand, the map will show the material worth of Cyprus to the Indo-British empire. This outpost serves alike the water road to India by the Suez Canal and the rail route through the Euphrates valley; it has the value, priceless for England, of being a naval post, though to be garrisoned, of course, by land forces. It does more than checkmate the Russian occupation of Batoum and the forts north of the Araxes, because it completes England's topical mastery of the Mediterranean, Cyprus being her new base for the eastern section, as Malta is for the centre, and Gibraltar for the west. We are not sure that the provision for evacuating Cyprus on the Russian retrocession of Batoum, Kars, and Ardahan, is an empty condition, though Russia is likely to abide by this division of spoils, while the objections of France to this possible menace of her Syrian interests can be overcome. The protection that England pledges the Porte against Russian encroachments, is limited to Asiatic Turkey—but probably this would ensure protection for Constantinople and its approaches. It was statecraft to uncover the secret convention to the Congress, or at least to the world (for the Congress may have had it in confidence), only after the terms of the treaty of San Stefano had been nearly all revised and the revision agreed upon. Still, Lord Beaconsfield was strong with Bismarck and Gortschakoff because he went into the Congress with a retinue of squadrons and army corps; even a less astute diplomatist might have succeeded with that backing, and a more astute might have failed without it.

It will be remembered that a deputation of Sioux Indians came to Washington last fall with General Crook. These Indians were from the Spotted Tail and Red Cloud Agencies, and they were among the best men in the Sioux nation. It had already been determined that the Indians should leave those agencies and go over to the Missouri river. This caused great discontent among them and they begged hard to remain where they were. They were told, however, that they must go, but the President told them that they should return to their old quarters this year, and to this he pledged his word. There was a great deal of murmuring, and it was thought at one time that rather than go to the Missouri the Indians would go on the war path. In an informal talk which they had among themselves at the old Washington Hotel in September last, one of the principal men said that they might as well die now as at any other time, that the Government had never kept any engagement made with them, and that if they went over to the Missouri they would never be permitted to return. Gen. Crook begged that the Indians should not be forced to move, as he thought it a terrible injustice to them. Trouble was anticipated, but the move was made sorrowfully but peacefully. The promise to let the Indians return has not been fulfilled, and now we hear that a commission has been organized to meet at Yankton to treat with them for some other location. General Stanley, the Colonel of the 23d Infantry, is on the commission, and he has two or three civilians associated with him, one of whom is a reverend somebody. Surely every thing has been done to provoke these Indians to hostilities, and it is surprising to us that there is a man in the Sioux nation who is not on the war path. No sooner is a certain portion of territory set aside for them than they are overrun by the prospectors for gold, or by enterprising settlers who consider that the Indians have no rights which others are bound to respect, and the Government either will not or cannot interfere to protect the "wards of the nation."

In an article in the *Revue Militaire de l'Etranger*, Gen. Kaulbars, a Russian deputed to observe the Prussian military system, reports that the Germans are

in the habit of receiving recruits at one stated period of the year only—viz., late autumn—and then receiving them in batches, so that much economy of wear and tear of instructional resources is effected. The recruits of a year all joining simultaneously commence work together, and progress in company through the various stages of drill. A similar course is followed with reference to selecting cavalry horses. The training of recruits is left entirely to the discretion of the captains. The aptitude for establishing a sound and successful system of training recruits is considered under the German régime as a criterion of the captain's efficiency. Colonel Kaulbars cites a case in which a general officer expressed his opinion to a certain captain that the mode of instruction for recruits obtaining in his company was utterly futile in operation and doomed to failure. The captain in question, untrammelled by any regulations, pursued the even tenor of his way, and on the subsequent demonstration of the complete success of his plan, at the very searching inspection to which his recruits (like all others) were subjected, the general above mentioned, present in an unofficial capacity, stepped forward to relate the circumstance, frankly avowing his error, and observing, "You see, gentlemen, one is never too old to learn." In inspections notice of the advent of the inspecting officer is only given on the evening preceding his inspection. Except in the cases of officers of the highest rank, the inspector is himself inspected, as it were, while he himself inspects the troops. Officers senior to him are present to note the manner in which he conducts the inspection, and to listen to the observations made by him at its conclusion. No two inspecting officers (in the same year) inspect troops for the same purpose—that is, in the same drills and exercises.

A MOST useful book for every officer is the "Judge Advocate and Recorder's Guide," by James Regan, 1st Lieut., 9th Infantry. It is, as its title-page claims, a compilation of statutory provisions, decisions, pleas, etc., relative to the duties of judge advocates and recorders; the preparation of charges; the record in its most comprehensive sense, with all court-martial forms, the plea, privilege and sentence, together with a summary of the principal rules of evidence, and appendices, containing the articles of war and the laws of war. It indulges in no speculations, but is founded solely on the articles of war, decisions and rulings, and on the rules and regulations of the Service as laid down by the proper authorities. Though there is some repetition, the information is, as a whole, presented in a very compact shape, and much is condensed in the 226 octavo pages of the volume, which included an index. The authorities quoted are Hughes, Napier, Benét, Simmons, Kautz, DeHart, Kennedy, Lee, Macomb, Gilchrist, Bouvier's Institutes, R. m on Facts, Hough, Howard, Franklin, O'Brien, Adye, Cushing, Harwood, Wharton's Criminal Law, Abbott's Digest, Starkie, Webster, Bishop's Criminal Law, Brown, Blackstone, Walker's American Law, Hickman, Greenleaf, Piper's Manual of Military Law, Kiddoo, Griffiths, Striker on Evidence, Phillips, Lord Hale, Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence, American Encyclopedia, Hickman, Gen. Terry and Stephens' Digest. Besides these are, of course, the Acts of Congress, the opinions of the J.-A. Gen. and the Atty. Gen., G. O. and Circulars of the W. D. and Military Divisions and Departments. Even Shakespeare and Dickens are quoted from by way of illustration, though at second hand. Lieut. Regan's book is published by W. H. and O. H. Morrison, 475 Pennsylvania av., Washington, at the price of \$3.

In General Orders No. 49, issued from Army Headquarters, the attention of all officers is called to the cases that are legally excepted from the *posse comitatus* clause of the last Army Appropriation act. These cases are those in article 4 of the Constitution, and R. S. Sections 1984, 1989, 1991, 2002, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2460, 5287, 5288, 5297, 5298, 5299, 5316, and 5577. These excepted cases are those of State invasion or domestic violence, civil rights, elective franchise, Indians, public lands, neutrality, insurrection, and Guano Islands.

WITH reference to the location of a new post in the Black Hills, an officer writes as follows: "If a post is to be built, Spearfish Valley is the place of all others, having, as it does, the advantage of a fine climate throughout the year, a mountain stream of beautiful water, good grass and an abundance of it, timber inexhaustible, and in addition a fertile soil, from which every kind of garden vegetable can be raised. There is no location of a post at present combining all these advantages. McKinney was located on Powder River the water was turbid and the quarters inundated. The consequence is the post has to be abandoned and a new

one built at a point at which McKinney should have originally been. The Government and the people who have been obliged to occupy it suffer. In the selection of posts, the comfort and interests of those who are to occupy them should to some extent be considered. A post to guard a country has not necessarily to be on an Indian trail; the Indian has sense enough to make it only a trail. Nor should a few miles in or out of one Department be considered. A little common sense and consideration on the part of those who have authority, would add to our comfort, the good of the Service and save thousands of dollars, and thus replace what now exists—discontent, bad health, and loss to the Government by desertions and necessary removal of the post."

SOME of the English are beginning to question whether in unloosing the military power of India, they may not be realizing the story of the fisherman who broke the seal of Solomon and released the Afrite. The natives, unless they are very carefully dealt with, will, *Broad Arrow* thinks, either return to their homes elated with the triumph of having preserved England's honor by their timely appearance, or will go back disgusted at their loyalty not having been properly appreciated.

GENERAL JOHN GIBBON, Colonel of the 7th Infantry, has been ordered to command the Department of Dakota during the absence of Gen. Terry, who is at West Point on the Fitz John Porter case.

THE INTER-OCEANIC CANAL.—The *London Globe* says: The construction of the inter-oceanic canal is now merely a matter of time. The preliminary treaties have been entered into, and the Minister of Columbia has signed a convention handing over to the new society the exclusive right of constructing a canal which shall unite the Pacific and the Atlantic Oceans. The concession is for ninety-nine years, and includes many valuable rights. The new canal will be large enough to allow a passage for ships nearly 500 feet long, 53 feet wide, and having a draught of 26 feet. Along both banks will be stations, shops, and work-yards furnished gratuitously to the company, who will be allowed a strip of 300 yards width, free of rent, for the term during which they hold the canal. Along this line they may establish railway communication, and are to have exclusive right to the telegraph wires; but the construction of the line of rails is to be optional with the management. The great ports will, of course, be situated at either end of the canal, and are declared from the very commencement to be neutral; so that the canal will be open to trading vessels of all nations. Passengers, merchandise of all kinds, including precious metals, are declared exempt from dues, municipal or national, and the same immunity is to be accorded to all objects which shall remain stored in the different warehouses on the banks, provided of course that they do not enter into the commerce of the country. For the ninety-nine years of its lease the company is to have exclusive right to all dues arising from anchorage, transit, and pilotage within its waters, and at the expiration of that time the whole property, the canal, the ports, the docks, the warehouses, and the fitting-up shops are to pass absolutely into the hands of the Government of Columbia. A law of the 23d May, 1876, had laid down other terms of treaty, but it was found that the contract could not be carried on conformably to them, and so these have been substituted. They have been approved by the president of the Union, and only await the ratification of Congress to pass at once into effective operation.

THE Army Commission, of which Senator Barnside is President, will hold its first session at the White Sulphur Springs, in Virginia, during the present month. A despatch from Washington announces that General Sherman has prepared a statement embodying his views on the subject of the reorganization of the Army, which he will present to this Joint Committee on Reorganization. General Sherman takes the view that in a republic where the civil power is weak the reserve, or military power, should be strong. He believes that the military should co-operate with the civil authority in defined statutory and constitutional limits, rather than by forms of usage or precedent. He does not suggest any material changes in the personal and administrative features of the Army as it now exists, but recommends, if changes are made, that an equality in all branches of the Service shall be maintained. The General, in his statement, takes exceptions to the composition of the Joint Committee on Reorganization, and he says boldly that Generals Banning and Bragg are hostile to the Army as it at present exists.

THE N. Y. *Times* reports that the appointment of Ernest J. Diehman as Minister to Columbia is to be overhauled on the ground that he was forced to resign from the Navy because of bad conduct, and that his character entirely unfits him to hold a responsible office.

THE English government has subscribed for 150 volumes of the *Polaris Arctic expedition report*, which is furnished by subscription by the public printer at a trifle more than the cost of its printing, engraving, and binding.

JOHN A. McDOWELL, who has been appointed Superintendent of Construction of the Chicago Custom-house, is a brother of Gen. McDowell.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

LINEAL PROMOTION FOR SUBALTERNES.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: The House bill No. 2671 introduced, and which failed to pass the first session of the 45th Congress, provided for the promotion of all lieutenants in the cavalry, artillery, and infantry, to the rank of captain after fourteen years' service. The present Army organization gives 1,005 lieutenants in these three arms of the Service. As many of these officers will be benefited immediately, and all eventually, by the passage of this act, if the majority, or all of them, during the present summer would interview, or write to their Senators, Representatives, and friends in Congress, in behalf of this measure, the bill might be passed next winter. But in order to accomplish any thing, all must work together for the common good. Is there a majority of the 1,005 who are willing to exert themselves in this direction?

LINEAL PROMOTION.

ISHERWOOD'S THEORY.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: I beg that you will give the following quotation, from the *London Engineer*, room in your columns. I ask this favor only because other of your correspondents have used your columns to quote, from the same paper, with a different object.

LUCIFER.

(From the *Engineer*, January 4, 1878.)

"Until a comparatively recent period, steam has been regarded by engineers, and treated by philosophers, as a permanent gas, whereas it is really a most unstable fluid, never met with free from water except under conditions which practically prohibit its use as a power-producer. Acting on the theory that steam would follow Mariott's law when expanding in a cylinder, men assumed that there was hardly any limit to the economy which might be obtained by carrying out the principle of expansion to its furthest extent; and the failure which invariably followed all attempts of the kind was explained away by almost any hypothesis save the right one. It is not too much to say that Mr. Isherwood, of the United States Navy, in his masterly preface to the second volume of 'Experimental Researches in Steam Engineering,' was the first who had the courage to dispute the soundness of this vicious theory."

"In the volume in question, published in Philadelphia, in the year 1865, he showed that steam could not behave as a permanent gas in a metallic cylinder, and that there was a limit to the gain to be derived from expansion which was very speedily reached. The accuracy of his views was eagerly disputed in this country; but time has demonstrated that his conclusions were all sound in the main, albeit tinged with a little prejudice."

THE RETIRED LIST.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: It may not be inopportune to call the attention of the Army and the authorities at Washington to a matter perhaps overlooked by the latter, and that is the unequal distribution of places on the retired list among the several branches of the Service, in the hope that under the law increasing the number on that list to four hundred, a fairer distribution may be made, so that all corps and arms of the Service shall have their just share of the promotions resulting from the retirement of officers whenever such promotion shall become practicable. The following is the present distribution according to the Army Register of 1878:

General Officers.....	3	Sub. Dept.....	0	Mil. Academy.....	2
Adj't. Gen's Dept.....	1	Med. Dept.....	11	Chaplains.....	4
Insp. Gen's Dept.....	0	Pay Dept.....	6	Artillery.....	24
Bureau Mil. Just.....	1	Engineers.....	5	Cavalry.....	45
Q. M. Dept.....	6	Ordnance.....	4	Infantry.....	183
Vacancies.....	5				

Taking the whole number of officers on the active list (2186), and the number in each corps or arm, a just proportion of the four hundred allowed on the retired list would be as follows, allowing one to each fraction in the proportion in each of the smallest corps:

General Officers.....	2	Sub. Dept.....	5	Mil. Academy.....	2
Adj't. Gen's Dept.....	1	Med. Dept.....	35	Chaplains.....	6
Insp. Gen's Dept.....	2	Pay Dept.....	10	Artillery.....	51
Bureau Mil. Just.....	2	Engineers.....	19	Cavalry.....	79
Q. M. Dept.....	13	Ordnance.....	11	Infantry.....	360

It will be perceived that, with the exception of the general officers, the infantry is alone in excess of its just proportion, whilst all the others are largely deficient, especially the cavalry and artillery. There are not, of course, enough officers in either of these arms incapacitated for active service, or allowed by law the privilege of retirement to make up the deficiency, but there are enough to diminish it very greatly, and give a fair showing to these arms in the matter of promotion. The recent orders from the War Department increase the disproportion, and continue the injustice.

ARMY.

CHAPLAINS IN THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

[The length of this communication compels us to omit the introductory portion, which seems to us to be summed up tersely in this concluding sentence: "Recognizing that he has a soul, and listening to his prayer (for it is the prayer of thousands), our Government extends to the soldier the privilege of enjoying the ministries of the teacher and preacher—sends him a chaplain." The remainder and the essential portion of the letter we give entire as follows.—ED. JOURNAL.]

To assert that "chaplaincies are given to the highest political bidders," is, to say the least, either to make a very wild Quixotic charge, or to show an utter blindness to the law and practice. By referring to the Revised Statutes, U. S., '73-'74, The Army, sections 1121-1123, we find that the appointment of chaplains is utterly removed from the sphere of political bidders; and its method is as exacting as it could well be made. Whether the admirable law enacted by able statesmen may be improved by any one advocate of a partisan plea will be stoutly questioned by the people.

I collect from the two articles published that you favor turning over the cause of religion and education in the Army to post councils, missionary societies, and Catholic priests. When informed that the post council is liable to be composed of different members every two months, any one can readily imagine what a source of confusion and strife would thus be introduced into every garrison; and believe it to be so impracticable that no good would result. From their reports I see that every missionary society in the United States is overburdened; and many of them loudly call for help that their missionaries in foreign lands may not be left to starve! That these organizations are ready and waiting to leap into the field and take care of the Army, is certainly a paradisaical dream that ought to have waited until the millennium to be born.

As to the Catholic priest, under the law he is in no way debarred, and stands upon precisely the same footing with the minister of any other religious denomination. The trouble is, he is necessarily exclusive—cannot recognize any other denomination—and in our broad American sense could not become a catholic chaplain.

To illustrate my meaning: at two of my neighboring posts our troops had no chaplain, but at each place in the surrounding community lived a Catholic priest. To them both was given the privilege of visiting the sick in hospital; this they declined, and both repeatedly refused to minister at the funeral of soldiers; one refusing even to whisper a prayer at the burial of an officer's little child. They were both excellent men and tender-hearted, but affirmed that the rules of their church would not permit them thus to minister to the unbelieving. Is there not something in the polity and rules of the Catholic church, which renders the office of chaplain in our very mixed Army an undesirable if not impossible position for the conscientious priest?

In regard to the number of Catholics in our Army, the writer of the article in your issue of June 1, is greatly deceived. From 1865 to 1875 there were 183,659 men enlisted in the Army; of these 97,066 were born in the United States, and the rest in forty-four different countries. Of the total enlisted, not over 25 per cent. could possibly be claimed as Roman Catholics, and to-day they do not number 15 per cent. of the Army.

For the sake of the high cause which he represents and the important work which he is commissioned to do, the office of the chaplain should be better defined, and be made a far more dignified one; and then without reference to peculiar religious tenets good and able and active men should be carefully chosen to fill it.

For considerations known to and appreciated by all military men, the chaplain should be clothed with a modest but appropriate and distinctive uniform. The slouch hat, the straight black coat and black trousers are certainly funeral enough for the Capuchins—but can any wise man suggest what is the good of having the chaplain a constant suggestion to the troops—of a coffin? The present uniform is the most tasteless, arbitrary, and unsuitable thing in the Army.

Again, simple justice loudly demands that the pay of the chaplain should be made that of a mounted captain. It is indisputable that he has less privileges, less help, less chance to save expense, and in many respects a more trying position than any other officer. Especially on the frontier is his present pay a paltry and distressingly slim support. Moreover, the regimental chaplain in the colored regiments has just as much work again as a post chaplain, or a chaplain of the Navy—while the latter has twice the pay, and has none too much either!

It is charged that Army chaplains are a failure and do no good; but, are they really posted who make such charge?

With certain men (and some of them will tell you in most oracular style, "there is no place and use for religion in the Army!") the chaplain seems to be a favorite target; why, we are at a loss to conjecture, unless it be that he looks so meekly convenient, and it is a courageous thing to insult a minister or a woman.

The truth is that this officer of a hard and sand-wiched position has been outrageously slandered and abused, and it is high time that the cowardly practice was stopped. Granted that now and then a chaplain has proven worthless, or fallen into disgrace; so have men in every office in the Army or out of the Army—and has virtue therefore fled from the earth?

Thousands of enlisted men and very many noble and God-fearing officers in our Army, love and honor their chaplain for his work's sake. That he may even be hated by the godless, profane and degraded is not remarkable.

In his peculiar province the faithful chaplain may accomplish a great work, but it is mostly unseen, silent work that makes no loud noise in the world, and is consequently little appreciated by thoughtless people.

There is an urgent need for him in the Army, and there is a burden of responsibility resting upon him, which should call forth the sympathy and prayers of thousands. To him it is not only given to be teacher, preacher, counsellor, helper, but often he is called to hold the dying hand, and, while he cheers with the promise of immortality, take sacred charge of the last message to father, mother, wife, sister, friend.

I have found during the past three years, that in all the offices of the ministry of the Gospel, in conducting daily a large school and teaching over three hundred anxious men to read and write, there is in the Army

a great field for educational, religious, and moral work. In conclusion, I would plead, let the chaplain be generously supported; magnify his office, and hold him up to a strict performance of his whole duty.

G. G. MULLINS, Regimental Chaplain.

THE PORTER COURT OF INQUIRY.

MAJOR G. K. WARREN, who was with Porter all of the day of the second Bull Run, testified at length before the Court of Inquiry at West Point, engaged in the review of the case of Fitz John Porter. The following is a summary of his testimony:

Exhibiting a new map he had made of the battlefield, and opening with statements of distances surrounding the battlefield and a description of the woods which lay between Porter's command and the rebels when Porter received the order to advance his forces, he testified that no prudent man would attempt to march his force through them. He gave in evidence a despatch he sent Gen. Sykes, in which he stated that Porter was pressing the enemy and all was going on well; this was on the 28th day of August, and there was no retreat on the part of any of Gen. Porter's command on this day, no falling back, no change of position except local; the position held by Gen. Porter's corps was a strong one for defence, the woods on the right being too thick for the enemy to move through, and the railroad for communication; witness deemed it hazardous for any troops to attempt to pass through the woods on the right toward Groveton—too dangerous with the enemy in position to fall upon his flank; the enemy could be seen along the front of the woods, and witness knew there was a battery there; it would have been impossible to cross through the woods; no military man would be justified in making a movement upon an uncertainty. The witness next described scenes on the morning of the 30th. He said he heard reports that the rebels acknowledged themselves very badly beaten, and were falling back, etc.

From noon of the 29th to the close of the day he heard no musketry firing; nothing but distant cannonading indicating what might or might not come; he saw Generals McDowell and Porter together, about noon of the 29th, in conference, but didn't know what passed between them; up to that time all the forces witness knew anything about had been moving to the front, but at that time all such movements ceased, and there was no forward movement except the advance of the skirmishers.

What is known as "Pope's Map of Bull Run" was shown witness. It locates General Porter's position where no enemy was in front of him. The witness testified to its incorrectness; it was so erroneous, in fact, witness said, that he could not give proper answers to questions; he claimed that it did not represent anything that he knows anything about.

He was next questioned as to the route taken by Captain Pope and orderly with the famous half-past four p. m. order to General Porter from General Pope, directing him to advance. The testimony of Captain Pope and orderly was read to him, when he gave a description of the route probably taken, saying that the most direct route was six miles long, but that the probable route was much longer; witness was present with Generals Porter, Sykes, and Morell, on the night of the 27th of August, when General Porter made known that he had an order to move that night at one a. m.; Generals Sykes and Morell urged against it, because the night was dark, the troops were hungry and worn out, not having cooked their supper, and the movement would result in confusion, loss of time, etc.; there was no parking of the wagon; it was more like pell mell; that night there was a great number of wagons and vehicles of all sorts between Warrenton Junction and Bristow Station in great confusion, and it sounded as though the horses were on a run, every one trying to get out of the way of the enemy; as soon as daylight came the march commenced, General Warren's brigade following General Sykes' division, and Bristow Station was reached by him at eight or nine o'clock in the morning; the witness was on the march with the whole of Porter's corps from Harrison's landing to Bristow Station, and it was made with despatch; Porter was very anxious to obey the order on the night of the 27th, but he reluctantly gave way to the advice of those about him; witness never saw Porter do any act, or heard him say anything against General Pope; his conduct on the 30th evidenced that he did everything to carry out General Pope's order; he was with the troops that made the assault on Jackson's position, and received the enfilading fire of the enemy; he was with two brigades of Sykes' in regular order, and saved the day; he did at Antietam what he did everywhere; he was earnest, anxious, and actively engaged; he was always solicitous for information, very energetic in generalship and was always placed in an important position.

On cross-examination Major Warren testified that he (the witness) did not say, on the day, "My God, 15,000 men and twenty-four guns lying idle; our place is down there," and the witness added, "The imputation of this to me is false."

Leipold, an orderly attached to General Porter's staff, testified he was with General Locke on August 29, 1862, and was with him when he saw General McDowell about seven a. m.; saw him again with General Porter in the afternoon in front of the column; saw General McDowell later in the day with General Porter near a church in the rear of the column; General Locke dismounted and went over and conversed with General McDowell, and then General Locke rode back to the head of the column. This was to show that Porter and McDowell were in communication that day.

The next witness was General James Longstreet, of the Confederate army:

General Jackson's force on the 28th of August was about twenty-two thousand men, and he was east of Thoroughfare Gap, and Longstreet was at Thoroughfare Gap with 25,000 men, divided into three divisions of three brigades each; there were two battalions of artillery and several batteries, but there was no regular artillery organization; the troops were in fine condition; his troops were marching to the support of Jackson on the afternoon of the 28th; three brigades got through Hopewell Gap that night and the Federal forces on the east of the gap abandoned their position. The witness and the troops then took a direct road to Gainesville, and then straight to Jackson's command, marching three miles an hour after the artillery firing was heard, reaching a supporting distance to Jackson at about nine o'clock a. m. General Hood's troops were deployed at once; Kemper's three brigades were thrown in the direction of Manassas Gap railroad, and other troops were in supporting distance; there was no cavalry with Longstreet, but all the cavalry of the army was with Jackson; all of the witness' troops were in position by eleven; the troops under Anderson were along the Warrenton pike, 4,000 or 5,000 strong, and joined Longstreet's forces at dark.

The McDowell map was shown witness, and he said the position on it of his and Jackson's forces at twelve o'clock on that day is generally correct. He looked at General Warren's map and said his left was three or four hundred yards from Jackson's right, and the general direction of his line was also pointed out; sometimes his skirmishers were only two or three hundred yards in advance; the larger portion of artillery was massed between him and Jackson, and there were other batteries along the line; witness had no particular headquarters that day; the first infantry fighting occurred about five p. m. It was brought about accidentally by both advancing at the same time; it lasted till after dark; he knew of no terrific battle raging that day from daylight till after dark; if there had been he would have known it; General Lee's plan was for Longstreet to bring on an engagement, and the latter asked time to make a reconnaissance, which he did, and deemed the plan bad from seeing large numbers of troops in front of him, which he afterwards learned were those of Generals Porter and McDowell; because of the woods in front of him he thought his position a good one for defence; in view of the impenetrable woods it would have been very hazardous for General Porter to take his command around the road to Groveton, and if he had attempted it his force would have been broken up; General Porter's position checked the forces of the witness till it was too late; if General Porter had attacked that day any time after twelve o'clock the forces of witness would have annihilated him, for the Federal lines were then too much extended and disjointed; the battle on the 30th was brought about by an attack on Jackson; the witness saw heavy masses of troops pressing the latter, and instead of obeying an order from General Lee to reinforce Jackson, wit-

ness placed batteries in position and poured an enfilading fire against the troops; they fell back three times, when he finally charged and dispersed them, following until ten p. m.; if General Porter had made an attack on him on the 30th he could have held him without drawing from the rest of the army.

EXPERIMENTS WITH NEW MODEL GATLINGS.

On Friday, June 7, three improved Gatlings were exhibited at Chester for the first time in England. As recently stated the French government carried out a series of experiments with this new model gun at Bourges in the autumn of last year, and a most favorable report was drawn up by the Committee of Artillery Officers, after exhaustive trials.

The improved American Gatlings exhibited on the occasion to which we refer, are, of course, the same in principle as the gun in our service, but the rapidity of fire has, by a simple contrivance, been increased threefold.

The experiments in question were entirely a private enterprise, conducted by Dr. Gatling's representative, through the intervention and influence of Captain E. Rogers, whose interest in the gun is well known, and who had arranged to have the firing of these modern man-slayers in presence of the enrolled pensioners, who had just concluded their rifle practice on the volunteer range.

Three Gatlings were on the ground; the first is a ten-barrelled long range gun (the barrels being thirty-two inches in length.) The second a ten-barrelled, and the third a five-barrelled short Gatling (length of barrels, eighteen inches.) The crank handle is at the rear in these guns, although in the long barrelled gun it is moveable at pleasure to the side.

The improved feed cases are straight magazines, each holding forty-four cartridges, and when placed in the hopper of the piece, a case can be exhausted of its contents in one second! The rapidity of continuous fire is in fact measured by the quickness and adroitness of the assistant. One man is required for the crank and to point the piece, while another supplies the ammunition. A third can be usefully employed in forcing cartridges more quickly into the hopper by following down with his thumb a small weight, which rests on the column of cartridges in the loaded feed case, to effect the same object automatically; but it is not essential.

The actual number of rounds fired were as follows:

Experiment—Distance.	No. of Rounds.	Time of Firing.
1st 900 yards	220	14 seconds.
2d 900 "	220	13 "
3d 900 "	220	15 "
4th 600 "	44	1½ "
5th 600 "	132	11 "
6th 600 "	88	6½ "
7th 600 "	60	5 "
— " —	10	Deliberately.

Total.....1,000 rounds.

When it is borne in mind that metallic case cartridges cost 1½d. apiece, it will be understood that the supply for private experiments is practically limited; but it was intended to fire 2,000 rounds on this occasion had not the delivery of a second box of cartridges been too late. So many as 9,000 rounds had been continuously fired from the five-barrelled gun on many previous occasions, the rate throughout such practice being 700 rounds a minute. This Gatling can be taken apart and refitted ready for action in less than three minutes, as was in fact proved to ocular demonstration at Chester, and its total weight is only 97lb. The targets for the distant range were iron, six regulation ones, and for the 600 yards there was a linen target 15ft. long by 6ft. high, which was literally riddled by the hailstorm of bullets from the five-barrelled Gatling. As the markers in the butt observed, nothing could have lived under the fire from either range. These Gatlings will, we believe, be on view at Wimbledon during the ensuing rifle meeting, and it is presumed they will then be fired under more favorable conditions.

CHANGE IN THE PENSION LAWS.—The Pension Appropriation act passed at the last session of Congress makes some changes in existing laws which will be profitable to pensioners and interesting to pension agents. The act provides that from and after July 1, 1878, "agents for the payment of pensions shall, in lieu of the percentage, fees, pay, and allowances now provided by law, be allowed and paid the following compensation for their services, postage upon vouchers, and checks sent to pensioners, and all the expenses of their offices: First—A salary at the rate of \$4,000 per annum. Second—Fifteen dollars for each 100 vouchers, or at that rate for a fraction of 100, prepared and paid by any agent in excess of 4,000 vouchers per annum. Third—Actual and necessary expenses for rent, fuel, and lights, and for postage on official matter directed to the departments and bureaus at Washington, to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior." The act also provides that a fee of \$1 and no more shall be paid to examining surgeons for each examination of pensioner, as provided by law, except when the examination is made by a board of surgeons, in which case the fees now allowed by law shall be paid.

ONE of the most curious features of the assembled Congress, says *Broad Arrow*, is that all the Powers, great and small, are sharpening their swords rather than mending their pens—unless, perhaps, steel ones—for it. Austria, we are told by the *Vienna New Free Press*, is placing her army on a war footing in order to be in readiness to carry out the decisions of the Congress, so far as her own interests are concerned. Servia on a small scale is even more active; while Roumania declares she will cut her cloth according to her means, without respecting the decisions of the Congress.

STORIES OF ANIMAL SAGACITY.—The Boston *Traveler* says: Colonel Rice, now of General Miles' Fifth United States Infantry, was in company on Tuesday last with a gentleman of our acquaintance, and the conversation naturally turned on Indian warfare and frontier experiences, the day being the anniversary of the Custer massacre. Colonel Rice, who has seen service in Indian campaigns, related a striking anecdote concerning the sagacity of a horse which lost his rider in the fatal fight. Some months after the battle a steamer having on board a portion of the Fifth Infantry was pursuing her voyage near the mouth of the Powder River, on the Yellowstone. The men on the lookout, one of whom was the famous scout Buffalo Bill, who was scouring the surrounding country for indications of hostile Indians, saw in the distance an object moving slowly toward the boat. They anxiously scrutinized it as it continued to approach, supposing that it might be the advance of a body of hostiles. Their suspicions were not lessened when they discovered it to be a horse, which might be that of a scout watching their movements or signalling the advance of the enemy in force. When the animal came to the bank of the river, however, it was seen to be unmounted and alone, and on approaching the boat it neighed and pranced, manifesting every sign of its joyful recognition. The boat was stopped, and when the horse was taken on board it was found to bear the brand "Seventh Cavalry." The place where it was found was seventy or eighty miles in a bee line from the scene of the Custer fight. The animal had evidently seen or heard the boat in the distance, and recognized it as a sign of civilization, and being tired of its free life in the wilderness, gladly embraced the opportunity of returning to its accustomed duties. Another kindred incident showing the strength of the second nature implanted by human companionship in domestic animals was related by Colonel Rice. Upon one of the steamers used in the campaign against the Sioux was a small dog belonging to General Miles, which one day fell overboard and was given up for lost. Six months afterward as the same steamer was returning the singular sight was witnessed of a small dog and a wolf trotting along the shore in a friendly companionship. The dog was recognised as that lost overboard. The steamer was stopped and the dog taken on board delighted to meet with his old friends, while the wolf on the approach of the vessel ran back into the bush. The intelligent animal had apparently anticipated the return of the boat and patiently awaited his restoration to his master.

ACCORDING to the Denver (Colo.) *Tribune* one of the first victims of the posse comitatus clause in the Army Appropriation bill is the son of a member of Congress, Lieut. Butler, late 9th Cavalry, son of Benj. F. He was recently attacked by outlaws in Texas, who killed his escort and driver, though he escaped unhurt. The sheriff of the county in which the attack was made applied for Government assistance, and Gen. Hatch put a posse of soldiers under the command of the sheriff, to assist in making the arrest of the culprits who, though they were Americans, it was ascertained had taken shelter in Mexico. They were followed into the province of the "sister republic," and were found and placed in the county jail of El Paso County, Tex. The three men are among the most daring and notorious outlaws who have made the staked plains and the region along the southern Rio Grande infamous, and are headed by "Buckskin Joe," a well known and reckless character. The soldiers have been necessary to keep the men in prison, and now that the soldiers are no longer allowed to act as a posse, and will be removed, the prospect is that the outlaws will again be turned loose upon the community.

THE slow but continuous "sitting up of the seabasin" at the northern entrance to the Suez Canal, according to a report just published, is a "serious cause" of uneasiness.

THE *Ave Maria*, a Roman Catholic journal, says: "From a private letter to one of the friends of the family we learn that Mr. Thomas Ewing Sherman, eldest son of General Sherman, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Armies, sailed from New York, June 5, for England, with the intention of entering there the novitiate of the Society of Jesus. Mr. Sherman, now entering on the twenty-second year of his age, is a young man of scholarly attainments, and has taken his present resolve only after mature consideration and with the consent of his parents. Having asked his father's permission, the latter informed him that, as much as he disliked the separation, he could not refuse his request. He had always shown himself a dutiful and affectionate son, and his happiness could not fail to supersede any selfish or human impulse in the hearts of his parents. Mr. Sherman began his studies early in boyhood at Notre Dame, Ind. When his family removed to Washington he entered the Jesuit University at Georgetown, D. C., where he graduated with honor; thence went to Yale College for a course of law, which he finished at the University of St. Louis, Mo. He has chosen England in preference to the home branches of the society, as he is likely to meet with less distraction in his chosen career among strangers than here among his friends and the companions of his youth."

THE Virginia (Nev.) *Enterprise* has the following letter, signed J. O. Eldridge: "A gentleman called my attention to an item in your paper regarding a lad whose arm had been amputated, and what he suffered and the removing of the same and its results. Fifteen years ago I lost a leg, and it was closely packed in a cast, causing me constant, terrible pain. A good wife, unknown to me, sent a faithful servant to arrange the amputated limb comfortably in a new and larger cast. The moment the leg was handled I knew it, and the comfort began then and has never ceased, and I could tell the position precisely in which the missing member was placed. I am glad to know that my experience is verified; but just how to account for this let the wise men tell. This is the first time any allusion was ever made to this matter by myself, and I only allude to it now to add my testimony to that of the little lad, that missing members do in some mysterious way convey to us the sense of feeling. I am well known to many in your community, and the peculiar circumstances attending my loss, if you desire, you can publish."

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

STREET FIGHTING IN CITIES.—A correspondent, who does not altogether agree with what was said in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of June 8 on the subject of "Street Fighting," sends us the following suggestions which are well worth considering, as viewing the subject from the standpoint of National Guard rather than that of a regular officer: Undoubtedly, if a regiment has to fight its way through a street, with either a barricade in front, or with the windows and house tops of the houses on each side filled with rioters, it would court destruction by assuming a close formation. Such a street can only be passed by "clearing out" the houses as the regiment advances, the street itself being occupied by a few of the best marksmen acting as skirmishers, i. e., creeping along the sides and stoops of the houses and firing from behind any cover they can get, at everything in sight, followed by a small reserve kept as much concealed in the houses as possible. In such a place, the battering rams used by the Fire Department and which are attached to every hook and ladder truck might be used with effect in breaking a way for the main force through the house walls (as was done in the City of Mexico), so that the mass of the men could advance from house to house under cover, and their fire from the houses be used to protect the skirmishers in the street.

So far, however, it is believed that the necessity has never arisen in any riot in this country for such a desperate struggle. The ordinary mob yields before the moral appearance of a powerful military force, even more than it does before their physical power. Except under the circumstances above mentioned, it is submitted that a wise National Guard commander will be extremely careful how he throws out any skirmishers against a mob, except such as may be required to prevent his stumbling into an unexpected danger. Mobs generally manifest the same characteristics. A solid crowd composed partly of rioters and partly of innocent spectators fills up the street. It opens at the advance of the troops, or is pushed back by their front, but hangs upon their flanks, lining side walks, stoops, and cross streets, and closes up behind their rear. As the troops advance they are met by yells and verbal abuse of all kinds, which pass unnoticed. Becoming emboldened at their own strength, a stone or two is thrown by some of the half grown boys, who go far towards making up the crowd. This grows into a shower of missiles, followed by shots—and you have a riot.

In an affair of this description skirmishers are of no use. The average National Guardsman is probably inferior in physique to the average rioter. Even if he was not he could not, acting as a skirmisher, accomplish anything towards dispersing a howling mob without firing or using his bayonet, and would almost certainly be overpowered by numbers if he tried to do either.

On the other hand a solid division front, extending from stoop line to stoop line, at both front and rear of the regiment, with a column of fours on each sidewalk and a few crack shots in the centre of the square will sweep anything like a mob before them. In such duty the important thing to do is to clear the entire street. Under no circumstances should any part of the crowd be allowed to remain upon the sidewalk (as was done in the Orange riot), to threaten the flank of the troops and precipitate a conflict. In advancing in this way a few policemen are invaluable. They will dash out of the cover of the column, strike right and left with their clubs, seize a few of the leaders and drag them back as prisoners into the square with a celerity which is impossible to a soldier carrying a rifle.

In this manner an ordinary mob can be cowed and broken up without the necessity of firing. If they show fight, however, the only merciful measures are the severe ones. Nothing so emboldens a mob as passive resistance, and it never should be allowed. The first stone or pistol shot from a window or house top should draw two or three shots from the marksmen inside the square. The distance will seldom be over fifty yards, and the "marksmen" who cannot hit his man in the head at that distance had better turn in his badge. So with the crowd ahead and in rear. Any man plainly seen to throw a stone or assault a soldier should be shot, not by an indiscriminate volley, but by a good shot firing by order at that man. In this case, however, more caution should be used than in firing at the windows, from the danger of injuring others. Yet spectators have no business in a mob, and have no one but themselves to blame if they are hurt. If the mob breaks into a riot fair warning should be given and then a volley fired at their feet is the only remedy, and will unquestionably be the end of the affair. It is possible a second volley may be required, but the history of riots make it improbable. If it is, it can be given almost instantly.

All officers familiar with the use of the modern breech-loader will agree with Gen. Upton in regard to the absurdity of having one company relieve another in street firing, as was required with the old fashioned muzzle-loaders. In the "Soldier's Match" at Creedmoor, where two minutes are allowed four files to fire five shots each, and they therefore fire with great deliberation, the time averages a minute and a quarter. Five volleys a minute would be very slow work. As it would take considerably more than a minute to relieve a company, to do so would involve a loss instead of a gain, except to replace tired or shaken men by fresh ones.

One other suggestion may not be out of place, and that is that certain signals, and notably that to "fire" should be given upon the bugle, and that the men should be practiced until they are familiar with the call. In a mob the commanding officer cannot make himself heard. One order is mistaken for another and the men almost always fire through a misapprehension of the orders or without orders. The misapprehension cannot occur if the order is given by the bugle. The firing without orders will not occur if the commanding officer does not permit his men to be made targets of without consenting it, which he never under any circumstances should do.

THE NEVADA BADGE.—Major-Gen. Alexander Shaler, commanding the 1st New York Division, has issued a circular to his command of which the following is an extract: The Nevada Badge, presented by the National Guard of Virginia City, Nevada, will be open to competition during the present year, upon the following terms, prescribed by the donors, and Col. William C. Church, as their trustee, as prescribed by General Orders No. 11, A. G. O., series 1877; and it is hoped that as many companies of the 1st Division as find it possible to do so, will engage in the contest.

Open only to companies in the National Guard, not less than thirty-five officers and men to shoot, and all competitors to be certified to be regularly enrolled members of the company they represent, and to have been such on July 3, 1878. Weapon, Remington rifle, State model, with regulation ammunition; distances, 200 and 500 yards; five scoring and two sighting shots at each distance; position, targets, etc., to conform to the rules of the National Rifle Association. Each company intending to compete may select any time it may see fit, provided that two weeks' written notice thereof shall have been previously given to the General Inspector of Rifle Practice, and that the returns of practice are forwarded to him before November 1, 1878.

The badge will be held by its present possessors until November 1, 1878, when it will be put at the disposition of Col. William C. Church, of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, the trustee for the same appointed by the donors of the badge. Col. Church will transfer the badge to the company certified to have made the best score under the foregoing regulations, their certificate to be accompanied by a copy of the score, to be published in the number of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL following its receipt. The winning company will hold it for one year, and will be required to give bonds for its safe keeping and return November 1, 1879, to the winner in competitions in 1879. Ammunition for two practices and one competition for the "Nevada Badge" will be issued to all companies giving notice of their intention to compete therefor.

THE RIFLE PRACTICE FRAUDS.—Gen. Geo. W. Wingate is determined to eradicate this crying evil in the National Guard, and to this end charges have been preferred against Private Gustave Vieser, Co. D, 9th regiment; Sergt. Wm. H. Plume, Co. F, 3d Cavalry; Wm. Vieser, Co. F, 5th regiment; on the ground that Gustave Vieser represented himself as a member of Co. F, 5th regiment, and reported to the firing point in answer to the name of Wm. Vieser, in the uniform of the 5th regiment, and allowing his score to be taken accordingly. That Wm. Vieser allowed his name to be used as above. That Sergt. Plume endeavored to persuade the scorer to alter his score and make a false return.

SEVENTH NEW YORK.—Co. I, of this regiment, Captain Wm. C. Casey, went into camp at Tarrytown, on the Hudson, July 6, for a period of nine days. The company with a present of 78 officers and men left the armory at 3:15 P. M. on the 6th, marching to the Grand Central Depot where a special train was taken for Tarrytown. On arriving at the village the company was warmly welcomed by the residents, and after the usual courtesies line was formed and the command marched to the camp. The site of this encampment is a most pleasant one, situated on a high hill overlooking the river, upon the old "Hoge farm." The camp is known as Camp Hancock, and is laid out in three streets known as Fifth and South Fifth avenues and Thompson street, the latter being called after the junior lieutenant of the company, under whose direction the camp was erected. Forty-eight wall tents are pitched, so that there is no lack of room and shelter, while gun racks, cots, mattresses, camp chairs, etc., are liberally supplied for the accommodation of the men. The "mess room" is located in one of the out buildings of the old farm house, the food being prepared in the mansion. After formally taking possession of the camp, and mounting a proper guard, supper was taken and the men were dismissed to arrange their several quarters. The morning gun and reveille at sunrise on Sunday awoke the soldiers, and after a substantial breakfast, the new guard was mounted. At 10 A. M. the company was formed and in full uniform marched to the Washington Irving Episcopal Church, on invitation of the Rev. J. Selden Spencer, and attended divine service. During the afternoon the men thoroughly explored the vicinity, and with quiet rambles in the green woods and an occasional swim in the purring brook, passed the time. At 5 P. M. camp was inspected by the officers of the day and guard, the men being assembled in front of their tents at "parade rest." After supper a dress parade was executed in handsome shape, after which guard mounting closed the exercises of the day. The drill programme during the week is company drill, 6:10 A. M.; guard mount, 7:50; skirmish drill, 8:40; inspection of camp, 5 P. M.; dress parade, 6:40; guard mounting, 7; tattoo, 10. On Thursday, July 11, the company visited the Morsemere range, Yonkers, and competed for the Nevada Badge, the full scores of which will be published next week; and on the 13th a special review, company drill and dress parade was held at the camp. The company will return on Monday, July 15, and will be received at the depot by Co. H, Capt. Jas. L. Price, and escorted to the armory.

EIGHTH NEW YORK.—In compliance with orders this regiment assembled at the State arsenal on Wednesday, July 3, in fatigue uniform, heavy marching order for the purpose of going into camp for four days at Creedmoor. It will be remembered that this regiment lost its armory, uniforms, equipments, and rifles by fire last winter, that the command has been without quarters since that time, and that it was only by the utmost exertions of Colonel Geo. D. Scott and his officers that the companies have been held together. The Legislature at its past session, taking into account the long and faithful service rendered to the State by the Eighth passed an appropriation to reimburse the command for its losses, and on this occasion the men appeared for the first time in six months in a complete uniform. The State contractors, Messrs. Baker and McKenny and Boylan and Co., had spared no pains to uniform and equip the men, and at first sergeant's call the strength present was as follows: Field 3, staff 7, N. C. staff 9, field music 25, officers 21, rank and file 299; total 364. The command left the arsenal at 2:30 o'clock, arriving at Creedmoor at 4, where the camp previously erected by direction of Gen. Wylie, was taken possession of and announced as "Camp Robinson." The marksmen of the regiment were at once told off and sent to the firing points under Captain Edward Barker, I. R. P., and a detail of sixty men were called for guard. This guard was regularly mounted, Captain Ross being officer of the day and Lieut. Fogarty officer of the guard. Supper was served at 7 o'clock in a pavilion adjoining the club house, Commissary Decker and his assistant, Sergt. Jelliff, superintending the issue of the rations. The method of feeding the men on this occasion, viz., each wing under command of a field officer accompanied by the officers being marched separately to the pavilion, was retained during the stay in camp. At 7:30 P. M. dress parade was held, retreat at sundown, tattoo at 10 o'clock, and taps at 10:30. Drum Major McKeever and his lusty drummers awoke the tired soldiers at 5 o'clock on Independence Day, July 4, and after morning roll call, company drills were held in the streets, breakfast at 7, guard mounting at 8, with Captain Fielding officer of the day and Lieut. Horgan officer of the guard. The ceremony was strictly carried out according to the tactics and was executed in fine shape. All men not on duty were sent to the firing points for third class practice, 100 and 150 yards. At half past two Brig.-Gen. J. M. Varian, the brigade commander, and staff arrived, and were received with a salute from the piece of ordnance at the centre of the parade. At 5 o'clock the evening dress parade was held, eight commands twelve files, after which Gen. Varian reviewed the regiment. At the close of these ceremonies the regiment was broken into column of wings and marched to Gen. Wylie's quarters, where they were faced to the front. State Senator John C. Jacobs was then presented by Colonel Scott, with a set of resolutions from the board of officers of the regiment. In addressing the Senator, Col. Scott after thanking him for his kindness to his regiment, and his general interest in the National Guard, went on to say, that he (Jacobs) had done much, but there was still more to be done for the N. G. That he was now looked on as its champion, and that the citizens' soldiers would call on him during the next session to still continue his efforts for their welfare. One thing was urgently needed in the N. G., a fund for the payment of camp expenses throughout the State, so that

each organization might at least spend one week each year under canvas, and he was looked to to introduce a bill next year for the better provision for encampments, etc. Senator Jacobs responded warmly to the expressions of good will from the N. G., and promised to still continue to advocate all just measures for its maintenance and better equipment. The resolutions are most tastefully arranged, being encircled by a wreath of roses and morning glories, the coat of arms of the State being at the bottom supported by flags, etc. The resolutions are as follow:

HEADQUARTERS 8TH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.
New York, April 8, 1878.

Hon. John C. Jacobs:

DEAR SIR: In looking back through the long line of representatives who have gone from the people to our halls of legislation, we find none who has more earnestly endeavored to strengthen and sustain this State in her military arm than yourself. In view of this fact and in grateful acknowledgment of the many distinguished services you as a statesman and citizen have rendered the people, the officers of the 8th regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., in regular meeting assembled, have unanimously elected you an honorary member of the Board of Officers of the 8th regiment, begging you to accept at their hands this assurance of their sincere esteem and approbation of your many acts, especially your efforts in relieving the National Guard of its embarrassments and securing to it increased efficiency by originating and procuring the passage of the bill known as "The bill for the better equipment of the National Guard." Trusting your presence and services will long remain among us, I beg leave for myself, and in behalf of the Board of Officers, to subscribe myself, very respectfully,
Geo. D. Scott, Colonel.

At the close of Senator Jacobs' remarks Colonel Scott addressed his command, stating that there was one other friend who ought not to be overlooked, and turning to Gen. Wylie, he continued for several minutes to speak of the many favors and kindnesses received by the 8th regiment at his hands, and ended by presenting him with a medal from the officers and enlisted men of the regiment. General Wylie was dumfounded; he at first could hardly believe his own ears; he turned to the right and left, but as there was no escape from the encomiums of Col. Scott he was forced to remain. He briefly thanked the Colonel and the regiment, stating that any favors granted to the command, were at a matter of course his official duties, and that any regiment in the N. G. similarly situated would have received the same favors at his hands. The General was loudly cheered by the assembled spectators. The medal is of gold and enamel, in the form of a shield or coat of arms of the State, surrounded by a wreath of immortelles and laurel. The stars of the flag and a figure 8 at the bottom are made of diamonds. The shield is backed by a Greek cross, with an eagle at the top, the whole being suspended from a bar with N. G. S. N. Y. in relief. On the reverse is engraved the following inscription:

To Brig. Gen. D. D. Wylie, the efficient officer, the faithful friend, and the courteous gentleman. From the officers and enlisted men of the 8th regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., 1878.

Gen. Varian inspected the camp, and at 7 o'clock the new guard was mounted, Capt. Stenhouse officer of the day and Lieut. Carman officer of the guard. In the evening the Fourth was well celebrated with music, fire works, Chinese lanterns, singing, dancing, etc.; taps were not sounded until 12 o'clock. July 5, officer of the day, Capt. McLean, officer of the guard, Lieut. Hay, morning drill followed by rifle practice. 346 reported for duty at sergeants' reports. Dress parade in the evening. Saturday, July 6, was a busy one, the class practice had to be completed, the marksmen's badges had to be won, file and volley firing would be held for the Scott medal, and Gen. Shaler would review the regiment in the afternoon. At 1st sergeant's reports 362 were present, including the band. The guard was mounted, with Capt. Baxter and Lieut. Balston officers of the day and guard. Gen. Shaler arrived at about 4:30 P. M., and was received with honors at 5:30, the battalion, eight commands, twelve files was formed for dress parade, after which Gen. Shaler reviewed the regiment. At 7 o'clock the command was exercised in the school of the battalion. Sunday was the last day in camp. After morning roll call Lieut. Colonel Schilling held a battalion drill, guard was mounted at 9 o'clock, and at 2 o'clock Divine service was held in General Wylie's tent, Rev. W. A. Granger, of Long Island City, officiating. Dress parade at 6 o'clock, special train at 7, arriving in New York at 8. At the 34th street ferry the regiment was met by Troop B, 1st Division, Washington Greys, who escorted them to the arsenal, 7th avenue, where after a light collation the regiment was dismissed. During the encampment 254 men qualified at 100 and 150 yards, 63 at 300 and 400 yards, and 54 won the marksmen's badge as follows: July 3—Corporal S. R. Cary, 37; Privates E. John, 36; W. Douglas, 36; Corp. J. Sullivan, 35; Ord. Sergt. T. R. Murphy, 33; Sergt. J. E. Fielding, 31; Corp. A. Rozenoranz, 30; Privates F. H. Gau, 29; W. W. Graham, 28; Geo. Hanson, 28; Francis Kiernan, 28; Lieut. J. A. Gee, 28; Sergt. T. Martin, 28; Corp. H. E. Hopper, 27; Lieut. J. M. Balston, 27; Privates C. Richmond, 27; B. Gillespie, 26; Sergt. W. J. Reid, 26; Privates J. J. Meagher, 25; Capt. J. S. Treacy, 25; Corp. F. J. Randall, 25. July 6—Privates C. Heilmann, 38; G. D. Hobart, 36; Capt. E. Barker, 32; Pvt. A. Oates, 32; Capt. A. L. Whitelaw, 31; Privates W. H. Reed, 31; P. Nyland, 31; Col. G. D. Scott, 30; Pvt. H. G. Hinton, 30; Sergt. F. Monahan, 29; Corp. A. Rozenoranz, 29; Capt. G. T. Fielding, 28; Sergt. E. A. Moore, 28; Pvt. S. Clark, 28; Major R. V. Young, 27; Privates W. Mack, 27; W. W. Graham, 27; J. McCabe, 27; H. Douglas, 27; Capt. W. Ross, 27; Privates J. P. McKenny, 27; P. J. Sullivan, 26; L. Hugh, 26; Capt. A. C. Baxter, 26; Sergt. A. Betow, 25; Privates M. J. Daly, 25; J. F. Shirley, 25; C. Stafford, 25; Corp. L. Bense, 25; Privates W. Stuart, 25; R. Campbell, 25; W. Royland, 25; Sergt. H. K. Beatty, 25.

The encampment has been a success throughout, and although drills were neglected for rifle practice, the duties of non-commissioned officers were thoroughly explained, and guard duty is now well understood. Officers and men have shown a full disposition to learn all the duties appertaining to camp life, and all have made great improvement. This was shown by the steadiness of the men during the dress parade and review on July 6. Could the command have remained the full week still greater improvements would be observed. Col. Scott devoted weeks of time preparing for the encampment, and never left the camp for one hour during the four days. In the multifarious camp details the Colonel has been ably seconded by Adj. Johnson, who was untiring in his efforts to increase the efficiency of the command. Capt. Barker had sole control of the rifle practice, and the returns of qualified men clearly prove how well his share of the work was performed. There was but one case of sickness during the week, thanks to the careful inspections of Surgeon Nelson Place. It is the prevailing impression that the State pays the expenses of this encampment. This is an error, only \$850 being allowed for subsistence, the difference some \$500 besides transportation, band, etc., being paid by the regiment.

NINTH NEW YORK.—On Monday, July 8 the members of this command, except those who had qualified as marksmen on June 7, paraded to Creedmoor for rifle practice—third class. The regiment was ordered to take cars at Hunter's Point at 8 A. M., but owing to a "strike" of the drum corps it was one hour behind time. The company drummers who were to have received \$3 per man for their services, on the 6th refused to parade unless they were guaran-

teed an advance of \$1 per man. The officers wisely declined to grant this demand and the regiment paraded without field music. The 9th has had trouble more than once with its band and drum corps, and we are glad to see the officers take a decided stand against this latest imposition, and are only sorry that Col. Montgomery did not place them all in arrest and march them under guard to Creedmoor and return. These drummers are regularly enlisted and are liable to the same punishment as the enlisted men, and an example of this corps marched under a guard would have a salutary effect on others who pretend that they are only hired at so much per day, and are not liable to be held to account for breaches of discipline. The sooner this question is definitely settled the better for all concerned; in fact for duty such as this rifle practice the drummers should parade under orders and without charge. A court-martial will be at once convened to try this corps for mutiny, and if the law is justly administered, and we have no reason to doubt it, the members of the drum corps of the 9th will be brought to a sense of their position. Two hundred and ninety members of the regiment left the armory in column of fours under command of Lieut.-Col. M. P. Montgomery. On reaching Creedmoor the sentries were promptly posted, with Lieut. Valentine Marsh, Co. B, as officer of the guard, line was formed and the battalion marched to the 100 yards firing point. Here Lieut. Geo. B. Cobb, acting I. R. P., perfected his several details, and the practice was commenced, Major C. E. Orvis, brigade I. R. P., superintending. In the third class 194 qualified to shoot at 300 and 400 yards. In the afternoon the second class practice, 300 and 400 yards, was taken up, forty-seven men qualifying into the first class as follows:

Lieut. G. B. Cobb 40, Priv. C. A. Jones 40, A. Dietrich 39, Lieut. M. J. Beaumont 35, Priv. N. Hoyer 35, H. Darby 33, W. Lockman 33, F. Rummel 31, R. Wolcott 30, Corp. W. H. Douglas 30, Priv. C. Campbell 30, Corp. W. H. Cooper 30, Sergt. R. Coburn 29, W. J. McLean 29, Corp. H. C. Jones 29, Sergt. Martin 29, Lieut. G. B. Campbell 29, Priv. J. Nevins 29, W. Howe 28, H. Gross 28, Corp. O. E. Dewey 28, Ord. Sergt. G. H. Cooper 27, Q. M. E. F. Waite 27, Sergt. W. Wallis 27, Corp. S. Kennedy 27, Priv. T. Buckley 27, J. S. Gilligan 27, Sergt. J. T. Engle 26, Priv. D. Mackey 26, Lieut. T. Griffin 26, Priv. D. Mackey 26, J. C. Seixas 26, Hosp. Steward W. L. Wolfe 26, R. McWilliams 26, R. Zimmerman 26, Lieut. C. Houseman 26, Corp. J. Withen 26, Priv. A. L. Donegan 25, Henry Shurtz 25, R. L. Kirk 25, H. J. Hennessy 25, D. B. Vanglose 25, A. E. Miller 25, P. G. Jeffrey 25, J. J. Key 25, Capt. G. Withams 25, Priv. G. Rolbenbacher 25, A. Wortz 25.

The host was intense, and the men suffered in consequence; yet owing to the good discipline of the command but one case of apparent sun stroke was reported to Surgeon Roof. Questions of fraud, however, were brought to light by Capt. Burton and his scorers, viz.: D. Black, of Co. A, was not present, yet the returns show a score made by him; the offender was not detected. C. H. Thorn, same company, represented his son, and Priv. Heatherington, Co. F, endeavored to bribe the scorer to alter his record. In the case of Thorn the captain and first sergeant will be held to account, and Heatherington will be sent before the fraud court-martial ordered by Gen. Vilmar.

NINTH SEPARATE CO. INFANTRY, N. Y. (WHITEHALL).—On July 4th, teams of eight men each from the 9th Sep. Co., Whitehall, and the 18th Sep. Co., Glenn's Falls, met at Fort Ticonderoga to decide a rifle contest at 300 yards, five rounds per man, with the State military rifle, the prizes to be a gold mounted field glass to the winning team, and a gold badge to the best individual score. The shooting, considering the distance, was good, that of the 9th Co. being really excellent, and in excess of some of the crack shots of the First and Second Divisions at Creedmoor. An average of centres per man in a team contest, standing position, is an excellent record. The 9th Co. won the field glass, the gold badge going to First Lieut. J. H. Parke. The following are the scores:

NINTH SEP. CO.					Total.
First Lieut. J. H. Parke	5	4	5	5	24
First Sergeant L. H. Cooke	4	4	5	4	22
Captain R. E. Bascom	5	4	4	5	21
Second Lieut. O. A. Manville	3	5	5	5	21
Private O. G. Davis	5	4	5	3	21
Private C. M. Leot	4	4	4	3	19
Private C. B. Pike	4	4	4	3	19
Private A. R. Moore	5	4	4	3	18
Total	165				

EIGHTEENTH SEP. CO.					Total.
Private Ransom Hamilton	5	5	4	4	23
Sergt. C. M. Cool	4	5	5	3	21
First Lieut. Henry Reynolds	4	5	4	5	21
Sergt. E. Drury	4	2	5	4	20
Private Albert Reynolds	4	5	5	3	20
Private J. Hamilton	5	4	3	5	17
Corporal B. Brumagan	0	2	4	5	15
Second Lieut. E. Reed	0	3	2	2	9
Total	147				

THIRTEENTH SEPARATE COMPANY, N. Y. (WARSAW).—Captain Abram B. Lawrence paraded his company at the Warsaw range on July 4, for rifle practice. In addition to the class firing, Captain Lawrence offered a money prize to the best scorer of the day at all the ranges, the entrance money being divided into five other prizes. The shooting as a rule was good, eleven qualifying at 100 and 150 yards, four at 300 and 400 yards, and six as marksmen. The following are the scores, the first six being the prize winners:

	100-150	300-400	200-500	Total.
Sergt. W. W. Sherwin	42	33	32	107
Priv. T. S. Buck and	40	29	33	102
Corp. E. E. Farman, 2d	42	33	29	104
Priv. W. W. Graves	42	30	21	93
Corp. L. A. Martin	38	24	36	98
Priv. C. C. Buckland	39	19	36	94
Priv. G. Z. Goodale	40	18	26	84
Corp. C. H. Crocker	38	18	24	80
Corp. W. E. Webster	36	22	20	78
Lieut. C. T. Watkins	36	22	16	74
Priv. J. E. Everingham	30	17	30	77

NEW JERSEY.—The Commander-in-Chief has issued the following complimentary order to the organizations of the 2d Brigade: "The good discipline and soldierly bearing of the 2d Brigade, at the Centennial Celebration of the Battle of Monmouth, at Freehold, June 26, was very gratifying to the Commander-in-Chief. He considers the National Guard of the State fully prepared for any emergency. He desires to call the attention of all the officers of the Guard to paragraphs 752, 753 and 754, page 337, and the last paragraph on page 355, Infantry Tactics, and commands of regiments and battalions are directed to see that officers are instructed fully therein. Officers must study thoroughly, and must instruct their commands immediately in the skirmish drill, as prescribed in the Tactics."

The 9th regiment, Colonel P. F. Hart, paraded on July 4 at Hoboken. Owing to the large number of absentees in the country, the turnout was slim. The field and staff mounted, band and drum corps, with four commands of twelve files front made a creditable showing, and were reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council. Colonel Hart delivered a stirring address to the men before dismissal. Lieut. L. H. Greve, Co. D, has been detailed as Acting Inspector of Rifle Practice.

The second competition for the Regimental Champion Badge will take place on July 19. It is likely that Colonel Hart's prize for company team shooting will be ready and shot for on the same day by teams of five from each company. Co. F have an excursion on July 23, and Co. D will enjoy themselves at a summer night's festival at Pollman's next month. It was expected that the N. J. rifle range at Elizabeth would be open on July 10, and soon after the State rifle practice commenced.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The First Battalion Infantry was inspected on Boston Common, on Tuesday, June 25, the command consisting of six companies. The review was in many respects good. The errors noticed were, incorrect placing of camp colors; an incorrect change of direction by the leading company, causing every company in the column to mark time; guides of subdivisions were in many cases at support; several instances of a neglect to glance towards reviewing stand in saluting, passing the second camp color on the wrong flank; and when wheeling into line guides came to support, while distances were poor between companies. On the contrary marching was very good; distances, alignments and general steadiness, excellent. The inspection showed a fair steadiness during the noting of dress and general appearance, but the details were weak and some company commanders far posted in their duties. The company movements were a disappointment in all but two instances. Two companies were good, but the remainder poor, and of these latter two might be termed miserable, one appearing with but one commissioned officer (the first lieutenant being detailed as acting quartermaster) and twenty-nine men. The battalion drill was fair. In summing up the inspection and battalion drill of the command was average; in company movements wretched.

The Fifth Infantry, in turn, was inspected on Boston Common, on June 26. It has always been regarded as one of the best regiments in the State, and, judging from the day's work, there is no reason to alter this opinion. The review was in most cases very creditable. Camp colors, however, were hardly far enough to the right, and the result was apparent by the band being crowded upon them, and on reaching the second color nearly every company, for some reason, was forced to mark time, and this caused a short stop when passing the reviewing officer. Distances, alignments, steadiness, etc., were excellent, and the salutes were only marred by a tendency to render them too soon, and in one instance when an officer neglected to look towards the stand. After passing, distance was gained, and when wheeling into line, gaps injured the execution badly; the dressing was also poor, lacking promptness and decision. The details of inspection were particularly good, officers well posted, and the execution of the various changes commendable. Several companies were improperly formed, and officers should either leave their tobacco at home or refrain from use when upon duty. The company drill was generally good, excellent in some cases while in two instances it was fair. But one company is really good in the loadings and firings, and this appears the only real weak point in the company movements. The battalion drill was exceeding good, and all things considered the regiment's performance was creditable; the command is in excellent condition, and occupies a high position in the State militia.

Battalion passed the ordeal before the Inspector General and Colonels Stevens and Berry, on June 27. The battalion line was finely formed and turned over by the adjutant. The review opened, by the battalion commander making the error of closing ranks after rendering the salute, immediately observed and quickly corrected, but was a mistake nevertheless. The drum-major turned the last camp color incorrectly (passing with the band too far beyond), and the right company having changed direction at the proper moment, was forced to mark time until the musicians could regain their position, resulting in the whole column being brought nearly to a halt. The step was short, and the marching as a result lacked the perceptible spring nearly always observed in this battalion. Alignments, steadiness and distances were excellent. The salutes were good, with the exception of one too soon by the drum-major, and the neglect of a single member of the non-commissioned staff to glance towards the reviewing officer. The inspection was good as regards the care and condition of State property, but in the details there was a looseness, an air of uncertainty, which even unpractised eyes could readily discern. The unsteadiness was general, very surprising in that command, which has always been found excellent in this respect. The company movements were a decided change, and it is pleasant to note in high terms each and every company in the battalion. In battalion drill, the movement upon the color, furnished by the Inspector General, were finely executed, but later in the day, when some of their own movements were attempted, in several instances bad mistakes occurred, although those were the exception. The battalion did itself credit, and had the inspection proper been better could hardly have shown to better advantage.

The Second Corps of Cadets, which has recently changed its organization from four to two companies, was inspected at Salem Neck, on June 28. The review was in most respects good, the only serious error being the passing of the second company at a right shoulder. Marching was excellent, and the same may be said of distances, but salutes were injured by several officers failing to glance towards reviewing party. At inspection the steadiness during the noting of dress and general appearance was excellent. Non-commissioned staff were a little noticeable in errors. Steadiness in companies was poor, but the details of inspection generally correct. The company drill was very good, the executions prompt, and few errors noticeable. The battalion drill was first class. The changes, with but one exception, were well rendered, and, when allowing for new recruits in the command, very creditable. The corps is in excellent condition, judging from this tour of duty, and their annual camp is looked forward to with great interest.

The Eighth Infantry was inspected, June 28, but was materially injured by the heat, which was intense, and caused an in different steadiness throughout the ceremony. The review was in most respects commendable, and few errors occurring to mar its performance. The marching was very good, alignments and distances, with but one exception in the latter case, excellent. Salutes good, except drum-major, which was a trifle too quick, and several officers who failed to glance toward reviewing officer. No fault was sounded as colors saluted. The inspection, while showing the men to be neat and soldierly body, and State property in excellent condition, showed a poor instruction in the details of the ceremony. The company movements were generally poor, for which company commanders are alone to blame, as the men are a fine soldierly body, and with good instruction would stand second to none in the State.

The inspection of the Sixth Regiment of Infantry, at Lowell, on June 28, closed the State inspections. The review was very fair, the only serious error being poor alignments and neglect to keep ranks well closed. The details of inspection were good and few errors noticeable. The company drill was in some respects good, more often fair, one company being very poor. The battalion drill was good. The regiment did well and deserves compliments upon the result.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The passage of the amendments to the militia law is certainly a move in the right direction, following as they do, to a certain extent, the changes suggested by the JOURNAL in correspondence of November 3, 1877, in regard to reducing the number of divisions, brigades, regiments, and companies; and also in regard to increasing the minimum of the companies. In this, however, the law does not go far enough, as it only provides for a minimum of 50 men. This is needlessly small; for wherever a company of 50 men can be raised there is a company, and a larger number. It is also a poor number for division into four or making company or platoon fronts.

We also suggested appropriations large enough to pay all necessary expenses. In this, we are sorry to say, our suggestions are not followed. The sum provided for by law may be enough for the organizations stationed in the country, but to expect this sum to meet all expenses, including armory rent, providing music, etc., of the city companies, is simply preposterous. Besides this the law provides for equipping all the troops in U. S. fatigue uniform, with everything necessary for active service. This is certainly as it should be, but the cost of said equipment is to be deducted from the annual appropriation to the companies. How the companies are to support themselves the year this deduction is made is a problem hard to solve. Probably our Legislators wish to give a lesson in the art of finance, as well as the art of war at same time. It is entirely too much to expect of men willing to devote their time and attention to the necessary drills and inspections that they will also furnish the

money to meet extra expenses of armory, rent, music, equipments, etc.

The loss of time should be deemed adequate fulfillment of their share of duty, and everything needful should be furnished free, including armories, affording every facility for drill, rifle practice (at short range), and particularly for use in emergencies as barracks, something rarely thought of, but which late years have shown of great moment. In this connection we would say that the ventilation of armories should receive more attention than is generally devoted to it. That the militia law of Pennsylvania is still susceptible of great improvement, and that every change tending toward making it as perfect as possible should be made cannot be denied; and one of the first changes should be the making of the office of Adjutant-General a life position, or one, at least not subject to change with every change of Governor. So long as appointed by the Governor, it is a political office, and will be run in the interest of politics. The Adjutant-General should, if possible, be a graduate of West Point. His salary such an one as to afford him a reasonable support, in order that his whole time and attention should be devoted to his official duties. And while, perhaps, out of regular custom, it would probably prove of advantage to make him under the Governor the ranking officer, giving him virtual control as Commander-in-Chief. There would then be no question as to where to rest responsibility or blame. Our suggestions in regard to examination of officers have been followed in the amendments. An Adjutant-General, such as above, would see that they were carried out, in fact would not be likely to fail in fully carrying out the law in every respect.

In order to familiarize the men with the duties of active service and camp life the law should provide for an annual term of camp duty. In order not to inconvenience business men by reason of too long absence from their business, the camp could be situated in the immediate vicinity of the place of organization of the regiment, or whatever it might be, allowing of occasional absence of the men when off duty. While in camp troops should be paid the same as for active service. Better provision should be made for the government of the militia, for compelling discipline and attendance at drill; also for the collection of dues and fines. In other words, the law should provide adequate punishment for the different offences, not leaving out imprisonment for non-payment of fines; and when dues are imposed, making it finable to the amount equal to the dues. Penalties should not be inflicted at the instance of court-martial and not by civil process. It should also be made a misdemeanor to oppose in any manner the right or disposition of anyone to enter or do duty in the organized militia. When this is done and the changes made to the existing law as suggested above we have hopes of having a first class National Guard.

To provide a militia law in every respect perfect is next to impossible, and always finds an oppositor. To propose furnishing money adequate for building armories and covering all expenses of an organized militia force we know will be met by a howling opposition; first, by those who are ever ready to aid and abet the dangerous classes, and who would like nothing better than to be freed from the fear of the enforcement of the laws of the country; and second, by those—particularly in Philadelphia—who are ever ready to cry down the militia, the last to give support financially, if called upon privately, but who would be the first to ask for protection in case of riot, and ever ready to exclaim against the Government that does not furnish this protection. These are the ones who are opposed to giving their employees time to attend to the very few drills and day inspections required, and who in cases where their employees have given and are willing to give up, year after year, their summer vacation for the purpose of having time for these drills, still refuse, and when called out last summer threatened to discharge them, and probably would have done so had not fear of exposure, and public opinion, and finally the Governor's order, prevented. We are glad to say this charge cannot be made against the better and most enterprising of our business men, but is oftener found, with some very honorable exceptions, among the wealthy but foreign born of our business community, who care not for the money and are making money of the country, but not willing to help sustain it. The signs of the times are ominous, and this selfish, narrow minded but wealthy class must remember that in time of riot upon them will fall the cost. Men bent upon plunder and violence will not trouble the houses of the poor, but the rich. Their homes will be the ones against which the blows will be struck and the torch applied. Their families and those they love are the ones against which there is some talk of the merchants and bankers, and when with fear blanching the cheek, and nerves unstrung, they stand trembling in expectancy of what may come next, their turn will it then be to wish better support had been given by them to those who might now defend them. A few good laws wisely administered, and a few dollars well spent, would have prevented the losses of last summer; a few dollars now spent may save the State still greater loss in future.

It is time for the merchants and bankers to be organizing and equipping a regiment to be independent of the militia laws of the State. We are not sure but what the laws of the State prohibit anything of the sort. At all events, movements of this kind are sure to lie idle in a few years, and the same support given to existing organizations not only at home, but in seeing that they are properly supported by those in authority would be of much more benefit both at present and in the future.

CONNECTICUT.—Brigadier General William Randal Smith, commanding the Connecticut Brigade of National Guard, has resigned, and S. O. No. 45, A. G. O., July 6, accepts same, and appoints Col. Stephen E. Smith, of the 2d regiment, to command of the brigade. The appointment is a good one, and gives great satisfaction throughout the brigade. Gen. Stephen E. Smith has served in the N. G. for twenty years, and is a very competent and faithful officer. Entering the 2d regiment as a private, Gen. Smith has advanced through the various grades of non-commissioned officer, adjt., major, lieut.-col. and colonel, to the position he now occupies. In each of these several places he has availed himself of all opportunities to perfect himself in a knowledge of its duties and requirements, and brings to his new position a natural talent and energy, and advantages of a long experience. We bespeak for him a successful and brilliant career as a general officer.

S. O. No. 44, A. G. O., July 5, announces the following appointments in the Connecticut National Guard, viz.: Lieut.-Col. Lucius A. Barbour, to be colonel, 1st regiment, to date June 26, 1878; Major William E. Cone, to be lieutenant-colonel, 1st regiment, to date June 26; Arthur L. Goodrich, to be major, 1st regiment, to date June 26; Sergeant George E. Lee, to be second lieutenant, Co. F, 1st regiment, to date June 24; First Lieutenant John Powers, to be captain, Co. F, 4th regiment; Second Lieutenant Frederick D. Knapp, to be first lieutenant, Co. F, 4th regiment; Amos W. Avery, to be second lieutenant, Co. F, 4th regiment; all to rank from June 19, 1878.

In G. O. No. 2, Brigade Headquarters, July 6th, Gen. S. R. Smith assumes command of the Brigade, N. G.

By S. O. No. 1, 2d Regiment, the Field and Line officers are ordered to appear (in full uniform) at the Parade of Co. B and Co. C, National Armory, New Haven, Conn., on Monday, July 15, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the nomination of a colonel for said regiment, and to fill any vacancy caused by such nomination.

MISSOURI.—The National Guard and Police reserves paraded at St. Louis on July 4th, the line being formed in the following order: Detachment of mounted police, commanded by Captain Fox; Reserve Band; Col. J. G. Brier, Lieut.-Col. Meyer, Acting Adjutant Capt. Bull, Quartermaster Slayback and Surgeon A. Kinison; Police Reserve Battalion, 500 strong; Company A, Capt. Barclay, 39 men; Company E, Capt. Frost, 40; Company C, Capt. George Bain, 30; Company H, Capt. Smith, 40; Company F, Capt. Geo. Spilling, 45; Company B, Capt. Hequemberg, 75; Postlewalte's Band; Col. Squires, with Adj. Dameron, Quartermaster Lackland, Surgeon Porter; St. Louis National Guard Battalion, 400 strong; Company A, Capt. Chapman, 40; Company B, Capt. Elberse, 35; Company C, Capt. Carpenter, 40; Cadet Corps, Acting Capt. Hazard, 50; National Guard Battery of four guns, 4-inch rifle calibre, pattern of 1861, commanded by Capt. Daugherty, Lieuts. Hall, Skipwith and Williams, 60; New Orleans Band; First Battalion of State Militia, 100, commanded by Capt. Honigan. The line of march was from Washington avenue and Fifth street, along Fifth street to Walnut, passing in review before Capt. Hazard at the Court House, Walnut to Fourth, Fourth to Washington avenue, to Fourteenth street. Here a short rest was ordered, after which a dress parade of the Brigade was executed in fine style. The several commands were in

splendid shape, and were greeted with enthusiasm along the route.

LOUISIANA.—The fourth contest for the silver pitcher, salver and goblets, presented to the National Guard of the State by the Crescent City rifle club, was held at Frogmoor on June 30. The teams from the Washington and Louisiana Field Artillery and the Continental Guards were again the competitors, and much interest was manifested in the match. The shooting at the first distance was very regular, the Field Artillery team leading with 207 points to the 232 each of the Washington and Continentals. At the second distance, however, the latter teams broke down, and Colonel Glynn's team won the match with 31 points to spare, and with the best total yet recorded for the trophy. The following are the scores:

LOUISIANA FIELD ARTILLERY.				CONTINENTAL GUARDS.			
200.	300.	500.	Tot.	200.	300.	500.	Tot.
Bercozeay.....	5 4 4 4 3-29	3 3 4 3 5 4-27	56	McQuilpy.....	24	32	56
Gehwilt.....	2 4 4 4 3-25	3 5 5 3 4 4-28	53	Malby.....	23	28	51
Goldthwaite.....	3 5 4 4 4 4-27	5 3 4 5 3 3-26	53	Pierce.....	25	24	49
Leaumont.....	4 4 4 3 3 5-27	2 5 5 4 2 3 4-25	52	Rosenberg.....	21	30	44
Glynn.....	4 3 3 4 5 5-25	3 5 3 3 3 5-24	49	Howe.....	29	15	44
Mellor.....	4 4 3 4 4 4-24	3 4 2 3 3 4-23	47	Thill.....	27	12	39
Schultz.....	4 4 4 4 4 3-27	3 3 2 4 3 3-20	47	Renand.....	27	12	39
Sallean.....	4 3 3 3 3 3-23	0 2 3 3 5 4-20	43	Watson.....	23	15	38
			400				360

WASHINGTON ARTILLERY.				CONTINENTAL GUARDS.			
200.	300.	500.	Tot.	200.	300.	500.	Tot.
Bradford.....	23	31	54	McQuilpy.....	24	32	56
Babbitt.....	26	34	60	Malby.....	23	28	51
Arms.....	27	33	60	Pierce.....	25	24	49
Sciph.....	25	33	58	Rosenberg.....	21	30	44
Brown.....	23	32	55	Howe.....	29	15	44
Charlton.....	26	31	57	Thill.....	27	12	39
Henderson.....	25	30	55	Renand.....	27	12	39
Villieria.....	27	30	57	Watson.....	23	15	38
			360				360

The team that will represent Louisiana in the contest at Mobile, July 15, 16 and 17, is composed as follows: Messrs. Bercozeay, McQuilpy, Bradford, Arms, Sciph, Leaumont, Renand, Schultz, Goldthwaite and Babbitt. This team, with three military company teams, representing the Louisiana Field Artillery, the Washington Artillery and the Continental Guards, will compete in the matches.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—MR. Asher Taylor, veteran of Co. D, 7th New York, died July 5. The Veteran Association attended his funeral.

—COMR. P. J. Sullivan, Co. F, 8th New York, won the Scott medal at Creedmoor July 6; score 73 out of the possible 100 points.

—THE Adjutant-General's report, S. N. Y., for the year 1877 has been issued to the several organizations of the State.

—CAPT. Frederick W. Pelrice, Co. B, has been chosen major of the 2d California, vice James A. Leven, promoted.

—CHAPLAIN Mathew Hale Smith preached to the Old Guard, at the Church of the Disciples, on Sunday evening, July 7.

—THE City Light Guards, of Columbus, Ga., celebrated July 4 by a complimentary hop to the Troy Light Guards at Villa Reich.

—COL. Frederick Townsend has been unanimously chosen brigadier-general 9th New York Brigade (Albany), vice John S. Dickerman, resigned.

—THE 5th New York are making arrangements to encamp at New Dorp, Staten Island, for at least three days during the month of August.

—MR. Chas. E. Blydenburgh won the Appleton prize, 300 and 300 yards, at Creedmoor on July 10, with 58 out of the possible 70 points.

—CO. F, 9th New York, Capt. Wm. F. Walton, will visit Troy, N. Y., next month as the guests of the Troy Citizens Corps, 6th Separate Company.

—LEUT. Chas. F. Hawes has been appointed aide-de-camp with rank of captain on the staff of Brig.-Gen. Jas. H. Blauvelt, commanding 7th New York Brigade, Nyack.

—THE Muscogee Rifles, of Columbus, Ga., paraded for drill and target practice on June 29. The best scores were made by H. H. Brown, A. W. McMichael, J. W. Renfro, and S. O. Lloyd.

—F. H. HOLTON won the *Spirit of the Times* badge, Empire Rifle Club at Creedmoor July 3; 200 and 500 yards; ten rounds at each range; score 79.

—PRIV. E. W. Price, Co. H, won the Diamond Badge, 7th regiment Rifle Club, at Creedmoor on July 6; score 58 out of the possible 70 points; 200 and 500 yards.

—THE 74th and 65th regiments, Troop L Cavalry, and Capt. Linderman's Battery M, with Capt. McAndrew's Irish Rifles, paraded at Buffalo, N. Y., on July 4.

—THE 3d regiment Veteran Association, of which Major Fred. J. Karcher is president, go on their first annual excursion to Rockaway beach next Sunday, July 14.

—THE Skirmisher's Match will be shot at Creedmoor July 13. Open to all members N. R. A. and National Guard in uniform; 1:30 train from Hunter's Point.

—THE Amateur Rifle Club, New York city, will compete for the Remington long range rifle, 1,100 and 1,200 yards, fifteen rounds at each range, on July 13, at Creedmoor, commencing at 10:45 A. M.

—THE newly mustered-in Co. K, 33d New York, elected Frederick Miller captain, Louis Leonhardt first lieutenant, Wm. Stringling second lieutenant, Henry Schuchardt first sergeant, and John N. Lachner quartermaster-sergeant.

—PRIV. Catlin, Co. D, 8th New York, was detected shooting for Priv. R. Mackane, of the same company, on July 4. He will join the batch of frauds at the court-martial.

—THE 21st New York, Westchester Co., Col. John T. Underhill commanding, will encamp at Martha's Vineyard, Mass., the second week in August. The regiment has been largely recruited during the past six months.

—SENOR. James F. McHugh won first match for the Life Membership N. R. A., presented by Capt. Baker to the Washington Grey Rifle Club, at Creedmoor, on July 10, with the fine score of 40 out of the possible 50 points, with carbines. The other scores were: Corp. W. F. Miller 33, Priv. J. Buckbee 35, Q. M. Sergt. G. E. Pascoe 33, Priv. J. Rozell 31, Sergt. D. Wilson 27.

—GEN. Wm. G. Ward, commanding 1st New York Brigade, has, on the recommendation of Col. J. H. Cowperthwait, appointed Corp. Chas. A. Coffin, Co. A, 2d regiment, inspector of rifle practice on his staff. Major Coffin is a good soldier and a good rifle shot, and is a worthy successor to Col. Cowperthwait. Gen. Ward is again happy in the selection of his staff officers.

—A COURT-MARTIAL for the trial of Sergt. F. Herrig, Privs. H. Burdler, E. Hahn, and H. Bender, 11th New York; Privs. Pfeiffer and Circle, 9th New York; and First Sergt. A. S. Bennett, Corp. E. Demmler, Privs. Rhinehardt, A. M. Cochran, and E. B. St. John Henriques, 71st New York, for sharp practice at Creedmoor, has been ordered to convene at the armory of the 71st on July 22.

—CHAS. F. ROBBINS, captain and I. R. P. 7th New York, writes to Messrs. E. Remington and Sons, 251 and 263 Broadway, New York, as follows: "Gentlemen: Since writing you in March last, the members of this regiment have given the cartridges donated by you to the 'new armory fund' a very thorough trial and with uniform good results. As one member expressed it, 'if the rifle is held right the bullet goes right every time.'"

—AT Oswego on July 4 the 4th New York, Col. Huguain; the Gatling Battery detachment of the regiment, Capt. R. G. Post; Battery F, 3d U. S. Artillery, Lieut. Woodward commanding; Separate Troop I, Capt. W. S. Turner, the Fire Department and civic societies, paraded in honor of Independence Day, with Brig.-Gen. Timothy Sullivan, commanding 6th New York Brigade, as marshal of the day.

—DR. W. F. Carver gave an exhibition of his skill with the rifle at the Brooklyn Driving Park July 4, 5 and 6. All the advertised feats were performed to the astonishment of numerous

spectators. In shooting against time one hundred and two glass balls were broken in three minutes and fifty-three seconds. He also demolished silver dollars, half dollars, and nickels as fast as they were thrown into the air. He uses a Winchester repeating rifle cal. 41, and shoots equally well from the hip as from the shoulder.

—GEN. Shaler calls attention to the State and Inter-State matches taking place at Creedmoor in September of this year. The team to represent the State of New York in the Inter-State match will be selected from the fourteen members of the various National Guard teams making the highest aggregate individual scores in the various matches of the National Rifle Association open to such teams; such selection being based, not only upon the scores made in such match, but upon the general steadiness and reliability of the men, as certified by the captains of the regimental teams to which they respectively belong, to the General Inspector of Rifle Practice, who will command the team. The entrance fee for the team will be paid by the State.

—THE Association of Drum-Majors of the 1st and 2d New York Division should at once take up the subject of the responsibility of their several corps under the State law. Drummers rarely attend company meetings except to collect bills, but derive all information from their chiefs, and the sooner colonels or adjutants instruct drum-majors, and the latter their corps, as to their correct status under the laws of the State, the better for all concerned. Were the colonels in the two divisions to combine and set a uniform price for field music, day and evening parades, the petty annoyance caused by drummers would soon be obviated.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL must decline to decide points between officers and the men of their commands. No attention paid to scilicet signatures, unless accompanied by real name and address of writer.

EX-NAVY.—Write the name of the officer you wish to send on a stamped envelope and enclose it to the Navy Department with a request to forward it to the proper address.

ACCURACY.—We should say that it was "strictly accurate" to call any man a "West Pointer" who hailed from West Point, N. Y., but it is certainly not "strictly accurate" to call a man a graduate of the Military Academy who entered as a cadet but did not graduate. It is common to call the graduates "West Pointers," but it is not a designation of which they can claim a monopoly.

A. B. writes: Can you tell me through your columns if Private John Logan, of Co. F, 3d U. S. Infantry, is still in the service (he is an old soldier of 36 years service) and if ex-Capt. Eno F. Wenckebach, who was retired by act of Congress in the year 1870, is holding any office in the Army at the present time? and what are their addresses? ANSWER.—We cannot answer for Private Logan. Capt. Wenckebach was honorably mustered out of service July 15, 1870. We have no clue to his address.

MR. EDGAR T. WELLES writes to the N. Y. *Herald* in defence of his father, and in answer to the criticisms contained in a reported conversation by Gen. Grant concerning Gen. Richard Taylor's article in the *North American Review*. Mr. Welles had, it appears, completed a paper for the *Atlantic Monthly* when General Taylor's article appeared; and he thereupon interwove some paragraphs commenting on Gen. Taylor's report of a supposititious interview between Gen. Grant, Mr. Lincoln, and Mr. Stanton, concerning the Wilderness campaign, which he quite discredited on his knowledge of the parties to the alleged conference. Mr. Welles prefaced his contradiction by a courteous recognition of the good faith of Gen. Taylor, and it would seem that Gen. Grant in his hasty perusal of Mr. Welles' article, got the false impression that Mr. Welles undertook to corroborate Gen. Taylor, when he had in fact contradicted him. Mr. Welles points out the mistake Gen. Grant makes, if he has been correctly reported, but, not content with this, proceeds to reopen the nearly forgotten controversy between Gen. Grant and President Johnson on a question of veracity as to the retirement of Mr. Stanton from the Cabinet, quoting at length from his father's diary the entry he made at the time concerning this affair.

NEW USES FOR DYNAMITE.—Some experiments were recently made with dynamite in the top and bottom "cap stone" overlying the celebrated Portland stone. The seven holes in the two sections were charged with 10lb. of dynamite, and electric fuses inserted, coupled up together in circuit by small copper connecting wire, insulated with gutta percha. The holes were then filled up with water in lieu of tamping or stemming, and the end wires connected to the two cables leading to the electric machine a safe distance away, which exploded the charges simultaneously. Three charges in the bottom "cap stone" removed a section of rock 43ft. 8in. long by 7ft. 6in. wide by 5ft. deep to the bed below—equal to fifty-nine cubic yards, equal to 132 tons 15cwt. Four charges in the top cap removed a section of rock 43ft. long by 5ft. 3in. wide by 7ft. deep to bed of lower cap stone—equal to 57 cubic yards—equal to 128 tons 10 cwt. The rock was broken up into blocks from 5 to 15 tons each so effectually that the whole lot operated upon, viz., 261 tons 5 cwt. was removed clean away by the quarrymen in two or three days, and the wreck of the *Old Harry* was also removed by order of the Belfast Harbor Commissioners. This vessel was sunk last year on Carrickfergus Bank. The wreck was removed by the aid of dynamite in the following manner—viz., the dynamite was stuffed into canvas hose, three inches in diameter, and from twenty to fifty feet long, thus making a dynamite cable. These were placed along the water-ways on each side of the decks, and when exploded cut away the decks and beams, and then charges of about 20lb. each were placed against the sternpost and exploded, bursting open the vessel at the ends. The finishing touch was to place a long dynamite cable underneath each bilge outside, and when exploded it cut through the sheathing and ribs, completely breaking up the vessel into portable pieces. The charges were all placed by a competent diver, and fired either by electricity or gutta percha waterproof fuse as desired, but preference is usually given to electric firing, as its action is instantaneous and no time lost as in waiting for the burning of long fuses. The salvage contractors of Donaghadee always use dynamite for cutting and breaking up wrecks in preference to all other explosives. Amongst other novelties of the age, dynamite is being used for killing worn-out horses, and also for killing cattle. Experiments were successfully carried out before the Humane Society in Birmingham, for despatching

worn-out horses, and also at Dudley. The horses were drawn up in line, and about half an ounce of dynamite with electric fuse attached, was fixed on the forehead of each horse and connected together with insulated copper wire in circuit with the machine, the operator standing about five yards off. Immediately the electric current was sent through the fuses the charges exploded simultaneously, the horses falling down dead without a struggle, the charge knocking a hole through the forehead to the brain. Experiments have also been carried out in London, killing cattle for the meat market with dynamite.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE forts for the protection of Hong Kong are rapidly approaching completion, 2,000 coolies working daily upon them.

THE *Spectateur Militaire* has some fear lest, with impressionable French troops, loose order may turn out a dangerous experiment.

A RIFLE range has been established at Besika Bay to which are to be sent in small parties the small arm men and marines from the ships at Gallipoli and Yeros.

THE Russian Quartermaster Svetloff, accused of murdering a Turkish merchant for his money, has been found guilty by a court-martial and sentenced to be hung at Alexandropol.

IN the new cartridges for the English 65-inch Gatling gun, the bullet is made of an alloy of twelve parts of lead to one part tin. It weighs 14.23 grains: the powder charge is from 267 to 273 grains.

FROM Paris comes the story that Marshal Baraguay d' Hilliers, on perceiving his end approaching, ordered visiting cards to be sent to all his acquaintances, subscribed with the initials, "P. P. C."

"SOONER or later," says *Broad Arrow*, "we may infer from precedents in connection with the Monroe doctrine, Mexico will add another star to the Yankee banner. It is the best thing that could happen to the land of the purest silver dollar."

THE Duke of Cambridge has been busily engaged, *Broad Arrow* hears from Malta, in inspecting the Indian troops, with a view to determining their fighting rather than their showy qualities. The inspections have now finished, and the general orders are highly eulogistic.

AT last accounts Austria was about to place six divisions of infantry upon a war footing. Each division consists of twelve, or, under certain circumstances, of fourteen, battalions of infantry, two to four squadrons of cavalry, one company of pioneers, three batteries of field artillery, one ammunition train, one sanitary division, and a commissariat column.

IT is related of Marshal Bernadotte that he felt greatly affected after having been crowned King of Sweden. In the evening his Majesty related that another ceremony had equally impressed him in the year 1780, when he was in the French Guard. "One day during parade," he said, "the sergeant told me to fall out, and then, saluting me with his sword and addressing the troops, he cried: 'You will recognize as corporal the man named Charles-Jean Bernadotte!'" "They still call me Charles-Jean," added the King, "but I am no longer corporal."

THE Armenians charge the Russians enormous prices for conveyances for the wounded, and they cannot be safely entrusted to their hands without a Cossack escort. Omitting to do so one day, the rascals drove the wagon off the main track to a lonely road, rilled the luggage of the invalids, and, carrying off the horses, left twenty helpless soldiers to their fate. Fortunately some of them crawled to a village two days' journey away, and thence despatched succor to the rest, but when the rescue party arrived several of the invalids were found in a dying condition, and one was already dead.

ENGINEER says: The French are introducing a new steel gun for field service, in which are embodied the principles now adopted by most Powers—that is to say, the gun is very long; the bore is small; the chamber is enlarged; and the cartridge has a considerable air space round it. The effect of these features being to allow of a very high velocity being obtained at the cost of the waste of some powder, a large charge being employed, which acts on the shell in a way which we may describe as being as much of a push and as little of a blow as may be. The gun by this means is subjected only to a comparatively low pressure, but will recoil very much if not checked by means of brakes. The gun being a breech loader, the above arrangements can be carried out more completely and perfectly than in the case of a muzzle loader, for the chamber can be enlarged to any desired extent without necessitating any such device as an expanding cartridge, which would, beyond a certain point, be a necessity in a muzzle-loading gun with an enlarged chamber. The shell also in a breech-loading gun is always driven up to the same distance when rammed home, being stopped when it is gripped; whereas in muzzle loading a projectile is generally simply forced home on the cartridge, which may set up more at one time than another, either from harder ramming or other causes. This ensures the powder being always burnt in the same sized space in a breech loader, and consequently under more uniform conditions than in a muzzle loader. Hence there is an advantage in accuracy on the side of the former.

IN a letter to the London *Times*, Hobart Pasha confirms the report that the inhabitants of the Batoum districts will assuredly fight to prevent the Russians acquiring their country. Among the Georgian and Laz Beys there is hardly one who has not lost several of his nearest relatives in battle against the Russians. The fathers and grandfathers of several perished in

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